The New-York Times.

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BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

EXCITING SCENES OVER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A SHARP PERSONAL ALTERCATION BETWEEN GEN. BUTLER AND MR. M'LEAN, OF TEXAS—BOTH DECLARED TO BE OUT OF ORDER—MR. BUTLER TAXED WITH HANGING A MAN IN NEW-ORLEANS, AND EXPRESSES HIS REGRET THAT HE HAD NOT HANGED MORE OF THE SAME CLASS—PLANTATION MANNER OF M'LEAN—A VOTE ON THE BILL PROBABLE TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The most exciting scene that has occurred in the House for many years took place to-day. After it had been agreed to take up the Civil Rights bill, and while Gen. Butler was explaining the purpose and necessity for its enactment, a colloquy took place between him and Mr. Niblack touching that portion of the bill which gives United States Courts cognizance of violations of the bill. This colloquy was conducted with perfect good feeling, and with strict propriety, the point of difference being as to the policy of employing United States instead of State courts to bring action for violations of the proposed law. Mr. Butler said the negro could not obtain justice in the State courts in some sections of the country, and it was therefore proposed in the bill to refer him to the United States courts. Congress had given the negro all the rights of citizenship, and it was the duty of Congress to furnish him the means to enforce those rights. Mr. Niblack said the force of that declaration was, that the State Government was bad, and asked if it would not be better to abolish State Governments, and declare self-government a failure. Mr. Butler replied if the banditti, horse thieves, and murderers who went about at night unmolested, committing depredations, were in the majority, the government was bad. Mr. McLean, of Texas, asked Butler whether he stigmatized a majority of the Southern people as murderers, to which Butler replied: "By no manner of means. I say there are as good men South as anywhere, and as bad men there as are on the face of the globe." Butler then resumed his seat and McLean muttered, with a profane oath, "You are the only murderer on this floor; you killed a man at New-Orleans." Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, was on the floor, Butler having yielded for a speech on the bill, but before he commenced Mr. Butler arose and stated that it had been reported to him that Mr. McLean used the language above quoted. He said he had not heard the remarks but if that language was used he pronounced it ungentlemanly, unjustifiable, and ruffianly. This produced great excitement and commotion, the members flocking around Butler and McLean, who were standing opposite each other at either side of the space in front of the Clerk's desk. McLean insisted that Butler had stigmatized a majority of the Southern people, and several members on the Democratic side shouted over, "You did say majority." At this time the entire House were standing, and the aisles and space in front of the Clerk's desk were crowded with excited men, half of whom were talking and gesticulating. This, with the hammering of the Speaker's gavel, made up a scene of confusion not witnessed in the House since before the war. Mr. De Witt, of New-York, crossed over to Mr. Butler, talking in an excited manner, and shaking his finger at the object of his wrath. Mr. Butler stood unmoved, and sneeringly inquired, "What does Mr. De Witt, of New-York, with the quarrel of Mr. McLean, of Texas." Mr. Pelham, of Alabama, angrily demanded of De Witt what he was "poking around here about," when De Witt retired. Mr. Hancock, of Texas, stood in front of McLean's desk, which is in the front row, and prevented him from rising, while Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, who sits two seats in rear of McLean, leaned over and informed that gentleman that his language was unjustifiable. "That is no behavior for this House," said Lamar. Finally the Speaker succeeded in quieting the angry storm, when Mr. McLean arose and inquired whether Butler did say a majority of the Southern people were murderers. If he did not, McLean retracted what he had said. Mr. Butler replied that he did not, and could not think it possible that any man could understand him as saying the Southern people were murderers. Some excited members on the Democratic side insisted that Butler did use the offensive words, and demanded that the words used be written out by the reporter. The Speaker directed the reporters to write out the remarks of Mr. Butler and the reply of Mr. McLean, and suspended all business until this was done, which occupied about thirty minutes. When the Clerk had read the remarks, the Speaker said McLean had used undignified and unparliamentary language, and had they been heard by the Speaker, McLean would have been called to order. Quiet was restored, and Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, a colored man, was about commencing his speech on the Civil Rights bill, when Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, arose and desired Mr. Butler to yield him the floor for a few minutes. Mr. Brown is a man of strong prejudices and would scorn to make acknowledgment that a negro was his equal. As Butler had already yielded to Lynch, Brown would be required to ask the privilege of the floor from "the gentleman from Mississippi." Some of the Republicans, knowing the strength of Brown's prejudices, said to Butler, "Make him ask Lynch." Butler referred Brown to Lynch, but he declined to ask the privilege from the colored member, and sat down. After Mr. Lynch had proceeded a few minutes with his remarks, Mr. Lamar, who had spoken to Lynch, addressed the Speaker, and said: "Through the courtesy of my colleague from Mississippi, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry." He then asked whether it was parliamentary for a member to speak of language on the floor as ungentlemanly and ruffianly. He made the inquiry only in the interest of decorum and good order. The Speaker said it was not. Even under provocation a member was not justified in the use of such language, but under great provocation a member of Congress would not be human if he did not transgress strict parliamentary rule. Mr. McLean said if he misunderstood the language of Mr. Butler, he retracted what he said; but if he did not misunderstand him he would reiterate it. Butler said what McLean thought was a reproach he regarded as an honor. He had hanged a man at New-Orleans, and would always regret he had not hanged more of his class in that city. This was received with applause on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. McLean was held down in his seat by his friends, but was heard to mutter, "I am ready for him, or for his son, if he has a son, to take it up for him." Order was speedily restored, and Mr. Lynch resumed his remarks without further interruption. Mr. McLean's conduct is very generally condemned by the Democratic members, and it is probable they will require him to apologize to the House to-morrow for his exhibition of bad manners.

THE DEBATE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Rock Island and Hennepin Canal bill having been assigned as a special order for to-day, it would have held the floor against any motion to take up the Civil Rights bill, but Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, who has charge of it, consented to its postponement. It will come up immediately after the Civil Rights bill is disposed of. The action of Mr. Hawley made it possible to bring the Civil Rights bill before the House a day earlier than was anticipated last night, so that the whole day has been spent in discussing it, and an evening session to-night is held for the same purpose. Except the exciting incidents growing out of the quarrel between Gen. Butler and McLean, the debate was comparatively dull. The speeches were, for the most part, merely a rehash of all the old arguments upon the Civil Rights question. It is expected that the previous question will be called some time to-morrow afternoon, and that the bill, with various amendments, will then be voted upon, though it is possible the Democrats may use the little power that is left them for filibustering and delay action for a few hours. Various attempts will be made to modify the bill before the House by amendments, and no one can predict in advance what shape the bill may assume before it is finally voted upon.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ON AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

A joint committee of the Republican caucus of the House and Senate was held to-night for the purpose of considering affairs in the Southern States. Representatives from each of the House special committees created to investigate affairs in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas were present by invitation, and presented the result of their observations and experiences in the South, making such recommendations as they deemed warranted by the testimony which they received. A subcommittee was appointed to consider the views and recommendations presented, with discretionary power to prepare a bill and report at a future meeting of the joint caucus committee. During the discussion, the subject of making an appropriation for the army for the next two fiscal years, in accordance with the demands of the Southern Republicans, was brought forward, and the opinion was unanimously expressed that the Republican Representatives and the people of the North would not indorse so unusual a proposition.

KING KALAKAUA'S EXPENSES BILL PASSED.

The House bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining King Kalakaua during his recent visit to this city was called up in the Senate to-day by Mr. Cameron, and passed without objection.

REPORTS FROM SENATE COMMITTEES.

Under the late order of the Senate allowing a portion of the morning hour daily for the disposal of bills on the calendar the Committee on Pensions was called to-day, and about forty bills reported by that committee were passed, a great majority of them having already passed the House of Representatives. The next committee in order to be called is the Committee on Claims, which has already reported a large number of bills. Mr. Scott, the Chairman, gave notice that when his committee was called to-morrow he would ask an extension of time beyond the morning hour, as there will probably be no further opportunity this session to consider bills from his committee.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S DEFEAT.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—THE BOLTERS, MOST OF THEM OUSTED OFFICIALS, JOIN WITH THE DEMOCRATS ON CAMERON, A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE WITH NO PRONOUNCED OPINIONS—GENERAL REGRET OF THE REPUBLICANS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—At noon to-day, on joint ballot, A. Cameron was elected as United States Senator to succeed Matt. Carpenter. It is really a Democratic victory, all the Democrats, fifty-two in number, voting for him. He was elected on a platform adopted by the Democratic caucus, which offered Cameron to the bolters as a compromise candidate, and the thing was fixed up in the Democratic caucus. At the first ballot to-day the Carpenter men, in the hope of scattering the opposition vote, scattered. The first ballot showed that Cameron had 67 votes—enough to elect. The Carpenter men immediately changed to Carpenter, making the latter's vote 59. Senator Carpenter bears his defeat with the utmost composure, well knowing that his friends, the Republican leaders, and the masses throughout the State stood by him to the end. After the election Senator Carpenter was invited to address the Legislature, and is now making a speech. Republicans throughout the State are deeply humiliated at the result, and the Democrats do not hesitate to pronounce it a Democratic victory. The whole result was caused by petty spite. Most of the bolters have been ousted from the Federal offices, and were determined to beat Carpenter, if it destroyed the party in the State. The business men of Milwaukee declare the State disgraced by swapping Carpenter for a vacancy, as they call it. The whole city is depressed with the news of the defeat. Citizens with bands will turn out en masse to-morrow to welcome Carpenter, who will arrive from Madison. Cameron, the new Senator, is a small lawyer at Lacrosse, about fifty years old. He has been in the State Assembly, but did not achieve even a local reputation. He has no pronounced opinions on any public question, so far as can be learned.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—The eleventh ballot for United States Senator, taken this morning, resulted in the choice of Hon. Angus Camoron, of Lacrosse, by the following vote:

Cameron	68
Carpenter	59
Hazelton	3
J. Clark	1

The election of Mr. Cameron was brought about by the coalition of the Democrats with the bolting Republicans. The latter offered the Democrats four names from which they might choose a candidate—Judge Cole, ex-Gov. Lewis, Gen. Guppy, and Hon. Angus Cameron. The Democratic caucus last night nominated Mr. Cameron conditionally upon his acceptance of the platform that includes hard money, tariff for revenue only, and the supremacy of civil authority in time of peace.

Mr. Cameron, the Senator elect, was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1826. He came to Wisconsin in 1857, served six years in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the Assembly in 1867. He is a lawyer and a prominent member of the Episcopal Church.

FURIOUS STORM IN THE WEST.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—The terrific wind storm which commenced at Cheyenne yesterday morning, and here yesterday afternoon, continues with unabated fury, the thermometer ranging below zero. It has now moderated somewhat at Cheyenne and North Platte. There is great suffering among the poor people in the West, but no loss of life is reported. The Chicago and North-western train due here to-day is westbound at Marshall, Iowa

WASHINGTON.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD LOBBY.

SCOTT'S ATTACK ON CONGRESS—HE DECLARES HE HAS NEVER FAILED, AND WILL NOT FAIL NOW—NO SQUANDERING OF $11,000 ON DOORKEEPERS IN THIS CASE LIKELY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A report prevails that the subcommittee of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads have agreed upon a report in reference to the Texas Pacific Railroad, which will be presented to the full committee at the meeting to be held on Friday. The main feature of the report is a recommendation to amend the bill to authorize the guarantee of bonds by the Government to the amount per mile of the actual cost of construction, instead of $40,000 per mile, the cost to be ascertained and determined by an engineer to be appointed by the Government. The subcommittee was, in accordance with parliamentary usage, made up of friends of the bill, and the fact that they have agreed upon the bill is not important. The question is to know what the full committee will do about it. Scott will be here again to-morrow, and it is announced that he will spend four days or a week in Washington. The lobby is assuming enormous proportions, and Scott is assailing Congress with impetuous force, and declares that he never yet failed in anything he undertook and will not fail now. Leading Republicans in both Houses assert that to pass his bill would destroy all hope of Republican success, as the party would be held responsible. Irwin never had half the force or system in his operations that Scott employs, and $11,000 will not now be wasted on a Doorkeeper. The men who have spent the Summer in visiting Congressmen are here, and there is no doubt that the lists are checked off "for," "against," and "doubtful," as in the case of Pacific Mail.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A PROPOSITION TO END THE DISPUTES ABOUT THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF BOTH ON A BASIS OF SPECIFIC ANNUAL PAYMENTS BY THE ROADS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A suggestion has been made for a settlement of the difficulties between the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies and the Government, which, it is understood, is satisfactory to the roads. Whether the suggestion will assume the form of a proposition and negotiations, is still uncertain, though it seems at least worthy of consideration. There are two distinct branches to the controversy between the Government and the roads. There is, in the first place, the contest about the right of the Government to withhold the price for transporting Government freight, and the question is pending in the courts, with the result in considerable doubt, though both parties to the suit seem confident of success. There is also the claim of the Government for five per cent. of the net earnings, which is unsettled, the legal point in dispute being the definition of net earnings. In this instance the Government claims that the net earnings are the difference between the gross receipts and the cost of operating the road, and the company claims that out of this difference the interest on its bonds is to be paid before there are any net earnings at all. Both these questions are pending and unsettled, and threaten prolonged litigation. The proposition which it is known will be acceptable to the road is to end all the disputes by a specific agreement on the part of the roads to pay into the Treasury, each year, a definite and large sum of money, to be held as a sinking fund to ultimately repay to the Government the interest on the guaranteed bonds and the principal of the bonds themselves. The advantage of this proposition to the Government and to the road would be similar. It would make the responsibility of the Government and the condition of payments from the road entirely definite. Under the provisions of law relating to the withholding of half the Government dues to the road, and payment of the five per cent. on the net earnings, constant disputes must exist, because both amounts are indefinite and uncertain. Neither the Government nor the road can tell at the beginning of the year what payments will be made or received. If a definite sum, as, for instance, a half million of dollars for each year, be paid to the Government, it would be simply a mathematical proposition to determine how long that payment should continue, to liquidate the entire indebtedness of the road to the Government, and it would make certain and definite that which is now disputed and obscure.

THE PROPOSED RENEWAL OF THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

SMALL PROSPECT OF REVENUE FROM IT NEXT YEAR—IMMENSE QUANTITIES ON HAND OR ORDERED—GEN. EMORY'S MILITARY SERVICE—INTERNAL REVENUE SUPERVISORS TRANSFERRED—REJECTION OF THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY—ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Ways and Means Commitee, in its discussion of the proposed tariff on tea and coffee, has ascertained beyond doubt that very little revenue is likely to be received from that source for the next fiscal year. This is especially true of tea. The leading importers of the country are representing to the committee that they have no objection to the imposition of duties, and are anxious only to have the matter settled, so that they may know how to make their purchases and sales for the Spring trade. The committee, however, has information that enormous orders have been given, and that there is already in the country nearly, if not quite, a year's supply of tea in the hands of the trade. The statements made by those opposing the tax are to the effect that there are from two to three years' supply on hand, or ordered and afloat, but this seems impossible. The retail tea trade is opposed to the tax. The condition is not unlike that which would arise on the proposition to increase the tax upon whisky. Of course all dealers who have stocks on hand will gain by the amount of duties imposed. The importers of tea may defeat their own purpose by showing too much anxiety, for, as the case now stands, there is some doubt whether the committee will recommend the tax, because of the small revenue which would be derived from it. In that event, if the statements about the quantity of tea on hand are correct, that article will be cheaper than it was ever known before in this country, and instead of every poor man being taxed at the rate of twenty-five cents for each consumer, the reduction in price will probably yield to him at least as much as he would otherwise have been taxed.

GEN. EMORY TO BE HONORABLY RETIRED—HIS FORTY-THREE YEARS' SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

Gen. Logan to-day introduced into the Senate a bill to allow Gen. Emory, in command at New-Orleans, to be placed upon the retired list, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General. This proposition is made in accordance with the desire of Gen. Emory and his friends. He has been over forty-three years in the military service, and is now a very old man. His rank is that of Colonel, and he is the oldest Colonel in the Army. He could be legally retired by the President, but with the rank and pay of Colonel only. The proposition made by Gen. Logan seems to be more in accordance with justice to Gen. Emory, and it meets with general approval.

THE TRANSFER OF INTERNAL REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as provided by law, on the 29th of last month made an order transferring all the Supervisors of Internal Revenue, as follows: Supervisor Hawley, of New-York, goes to Boston; Supervisor Sewell, of Boston, goes to Cincinnati; Supervisor Tutton, of Philadelphia, goes to St. Louis; Supervisor Hedrick, of Iowa, goes to Chicago; Supervisor Munn, of Illinois, goes to New-York; Supervisor Powell, of Indiana, goes to San Francisco; Supervisor Foulk, of San Francisco, goes to Richmond; Supervisor Perry, of Virginia, goes to Iowa; Supervisor McDonald, of St. Louis, goes to Philadelphia, and Supervisor Hunt, of Kentucky, being a new appointment, remains in his own district. In most instances the Special Agents will go with the Supervisors, thus leaving an entire new force at work in each district. The effect of this change will be to disclose any irregularities or laxity that may have grown up in any of the districts under the long-continued service of the old officers. It will also serve to make uniform the practice in the different districts, by enabling the supervisors to compare the methods that have been pursued by themselves with the methods of their predecessors. This is a purely business move, and is temporary in character.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY REJECTED.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, occupied the greater portion of the day in the Senate in a carefully-prepared speech against the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. He argued that its ratification would be a bad bargain for the United States, as it would be injurious to our commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests, and to our fisheries, and in many other ways be detrimental to American industries; besides, he had no doubt that it was an unconstitutional measure, and, in the present unsettled condition of foreign nations, it would not be expedient for the United States to be hampered by any such entangling alliance. Another objection to it was that it was against the policy of annexation. The treaty had no friends, as was evidenced by the fact that in the executive session which followed Mr. Morrill's remarks it was taken up and rejected, with little further discussion, and without a roll-call. This was simply making a formal ending of what was practically ended before. The treaty was not even recommended by the Administration.

A CALL FOR INFORMATION ON ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution during the morning hour, calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, such information in his possession, not already sent to the Senate, respecting affairs in Arkansas, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper. Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, objected to the latter part of the resolution calling upon the President for recommendations, as he did not think that was the custom of the Senate, and, the objectionable portion being withdrawn, the resolution was agreed to.

CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY BRISTOW ON THE CONDITION OF THE REVENUE, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The members of the Ways and Means Committee had a meeting at the rooms of Secretary Bristow this evening. The Secretary is still confined to his house by the results of his recent accident. The conversation was of a general character, touching the condition of the Treasury, the prospects of the revenue, what may be expected regarding a revival of business, and from what sources revenues could best be derived. The need of more revenue is apparent. The Government could get on for the year by great economy, but no provision could be made for the sinking fund, nor for the resumption of specie payments. The committee has decided upon nothing. It is now known that the Democrats of the House will in a body vote against putting a tax on tea and coffee. They say the Republicans must fix the tax laws to suit themselves and take the responsibilty.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles V. Deland, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District, Michigan; Edward Giddings, Collector of Internal Revenue for Washington Territory; Medical Inspector F. M. Gunnell, Medical Director; Surgeon De Lavan Bloodgood, Medical Inspector, and Passed Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon to be Surgeon in the Army.

THE VACANCIES IN THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Speaker Blaine has not yet filled the vacancies in the Committee on Rules, caused by the resignations yesterday of Messrs. Cox and Randall. The committee stood three Republicans and these two Democrats. Many Democrats privately say that they would under the present circumstance refuse to be placed on the committee in place of Messrs. Cox and Randall, as such acceptance might be construed into a reflection upon these gentlemen.

DISSOLUTION OF A COMMISSION.

By the direction of the President the Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi subject to inundation, is dissolved, from Jan. 18, 1875, on which date the board adjourned *sine die*.

THE ROYAL ARCH MASONS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in session here elected the following officers to-day for the ensuing year: M. E. J. B. Chaffee, of Binghamton, G. H. P.; M. E. George Van Vliet, of New-York, D. G. H. P.; R. E. David F. Day, of Buffalo, G. R.; R. E. James D. Pollard, of Seneca Falls, G. S.; R. E. John S. Dickerman, of Albany, G. T.; R. E. Christopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, G. S.; R. E. Jackson H. Chase, of New-York, G. L., and R. E. Rev. James Murray, of Rondout, G. C.

RAILROAD DISASTER—THIRTEEN PERSONS INJURED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 3.—An early train this morning bound from Syracuse to Sandy Creek, on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, was run into by an engine going south about three miles from Sandy Creek. Both the train and engine were running at full speed. The engine going south had thirteen men on board, nearly all of whom were more or less injured, though none seriously. One passenger on the train was slightly hurt, and both engines were completely demolished. The track will be cleared by to-night.

ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATURE SHOWING A LITTLE INDUSTRY.

ANOTHER DEBATE ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY BILL—LEGISLATING AGAINST CRUELTY TO, OR NEGLECT OF, CHILDREN—GOLD-ROOM CONTRACTS—REGULATING THE PALACE AND SLEEPING CARS—THE TOMPKINS SQUARE BILL LOST IN THE SENATE—THE SHERIFF AND THE CITY MARSHALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1875.

The Legislature appears to have made up its mind that it is worth while to pay some attention to business, and the Assembly sat for three hours, while the session of the Senate was almost as prolonged. Perhaps this burst of indoor energy was due to the fact that the weather was of the most inclement nature. The House was occupied with general orders for the first two hours of business, the larger part of the time being taken up with a debate on the bill to repeal the act repealing the act exempting the Midland Railway from taxation. The discussion was originated by a motion on the part of Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, to refer the bill to the Committee on General Laws for their report as to the constitutionality of the proposed action. The gentlemen who participated in the debate were Messrs. Alvord, of Onondaga; Russell, of Wayne; Farrar, of Columbia; Worth, of Kings; Schieffelin, of Westchester, and Wachner, of New-York, in opposition; and Messrs. Husted, of Westchester; Davis, of Washington; Holmes, of Chenango, and T. C. Campbell, of New-York, in favor of the bill. The motion was finally lost, and the bill was put on its final passage, and lost, after a call of absentees, by a vote of 60 yeas to 59 nays. Mr. Davis, of Washington, then moved a reconsideration of the vote, and that the motion lie on the table which was carried.

THE ACTS TO PREVENT CRUEL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

The "Act relating to children," introduced by Mr. Alvord, and "An act for the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children," reported by the Committee on General Laws, also came up for consideration, and it is quite evident that there will be some manifestation of sectarian feeling on this question before these bills reach a third reading. Mr. McGowan, of New-York, said he hoped the House would not take hasty action on this subject, as the first of these bills especially was of the most sweeping and absolute character. He asked that it might be sent back to the committee to be reported on next Tuesday. Mr. Alvord replied that he had objections to its reference back to the committee which had now reported it, but he had no objection to making the bill the special order for to-morrow morning. After one or two motions and amendments to motions, Mr. McGowan's motion was carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Whitmore, of Cayuga, introduced a bill "to more fully protect persons engaged in lawful labor." It aims to check, suppress, and punish the intimidation resorted to by "strikers" and members of trade and labor unions by making their threats, menaces, and demonstrations against offending workmen who work under rules or for pay different from the rules or rates established by such societies, an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment or either or both.

Mr. Bradley, of Kings, introduced a bill to amend the Sunday Processions Act of 1873 by providing that any military or civic parade, with music, may be held or take place on any Sunday, in any city of this State, after the hour of noon on such days, and that funerals, or other religious parades or processions only, may use music on Sundays before noon. The old clause providing that no music shall be played in the streets within one block of any place of worship or church, is left intact.

REGULATING THE GOLD ROOM—A VERY PALPABLE STRIKE.

Mr. Davis, of Washington, introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Banks:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any bank, clearing-house, corporation, firm, or individual doing business under the laws or within the borders of this State, to settle any contract for the purchase or sale of gold unless the full amount of such contract, when it falls due, is delivered and received in good faith in gold coin or coin certificates of the United States Government.

SEC. 2. Any violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor, to be punished by a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $500, or imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

REGULATING SLEEPING AND DRAWING-ROOM CARS.

Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, introduced a bill to regulate persons or corporations doing business as common carriers, which requires officers of railway, express, rolling stock, transportation, sleeping-car, palace, drawing-room car, coach, or other company or corporation to file in the office of the Secretary of State the name of company, date of organization, name of Presidents, Director, and other chief officials, and when changes are made such changes are to be reported. Copies of the contract or agreement between such companies or corporations shall also be filed, and should any collusion be found to exist between the officials of such corporations, they shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished accordingly. Such corporations or companies shall not charge for any lower berth in a sleeping-car more than $1 50, nor more than $1 for an upper berth, nor more than $2 50 for any section having no more than two berths; nor more than $5 for any state-room for any distance on any railroad in the State. Nor shall they charge more than $1 for a lower berth, nor more than fifty cents for an upper berth for any distance not exceeding 160 miles; nor shall more than $1 be charged for a single seat in a parlor or drawing room car, within the State, nor more than fifty cents for any distance not exceeding 160 miles. Any person having a right to a seat, or berth in a palace, drawing-room or sleeping car, and being obliged, from accident or otherwise, to leave such car before 4 o'clock in the morning, after he has taken such seat or berth, shall have refunded to him one-half of the sum paid

THE SHRIEVALTY LEGISLATION.

In the Senate to-day Senator Fox introduced two bills which both have a more or less direct bearing upon that portion of the affairs of Sheriff Connor which is at present so prominently before both Houses. One of these bills has the same end in view as one previously introduced by the same Senator—that is, the reimbursing to the Sheriff of the amounts expended by him in the support of prisoners confined upon civil process, but the means by which this end is to be attained are very different in the two bills. The one first introduced provides that the expense of sustaining such prisoners shall be a county charge; whereas, the bill introduced to-day compels the person causing the arrest to be made to previously pay to the Sheriff twenty-five dollars, and to pay a like sum every twenty-days succeeding the first twenty during which the prisoner is confined; and these sums are to be applied to the support of the prisoner, and to be accounted for by the Sheriff. The general opinion among those Senators with whom I have conversed upon this bill is that it is introduced more for the purpose of agitating the subject than with any serious intent to push it to a vote. The second of Senator Fox's bills proposes sweeping and radical changes in the office of City Marshal. At present there are thirty-three of these officers, who are appointed by the Mayor, and who each give bonds in the sum of $1,000 Senator Fox's bill provides that in the future one Marshal shall be elected from each Assembly District, thus reducing the total number to twenty-three. These Marshals are to hold office for six years; are to have jurisdiction only in the district in which they are elected; are to be removable "for cause" in the same manner as Justices of the District Courts, and are to give bonds in the sum of $10,000 each, with the names of two sureties thereon, who shall justify in double that amount. Finally, all the present Marshals are legislated out of office after the coming 31st of December. In brief, Senator Fox says the intent of the bill is to give to the Marshals the same powers as were possessed by the Constables prior to 1858. Another bill introduced for the protection of Sheriffs generally throughout the State, but of Sheriff Conner in particular, was passed by the Senate to-day. It provides for increasing the security for costs, which is given to the Sheriff in the suits instituted by him to $250, or, if necessary, to an amount satisfactory to the court.

THE "TWEED" BILL.

What is familiarly known as the "Tweed" bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to-day by Senator Robertson, and ordered to be printed. The bill no longer stands as it was when it left Mr. O'Conor's hands, as the committee have so amended it as to give it still greater stringency. The original purpose of the bill was to facilitate the issuing of attachments against the property of defaulting or absconding officials. The amendments by the committee provide that the offender may be arrested as well as his property attached.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE BILL.

The Assembly bill directing the return of Tompkins square to its original uses as a park was to-day read the third time and rejected without debate by a vote of 8 to 15. It is possible, however, that the subject may be reopened.

A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE CITY.

The House Committee on General Laws, to whom was referred Mr. Hess' resolution on a Municipal rapid transit system for New-York City, have decided to give a hearing on the subject to citizens of New-York who are interested on Saturday next. A subcommittee, consisting of Mr. Kennedy, of Kings, Chairman, and Messrs. McGowan, T. Cooper Campbell, and Seward, all of New-York, will be at the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, at noon, and will receive such oral or written statements as may then be offered.

COUNTY RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee on General Laws have agreed to report to-morrow a bill giving to Boards of Supervisors the power to determine the method of selecting Railroad Commissioners, who shall be the representatives of the landed interest of counties in various railroads. Of course only such counties as have subscribed will need such Commissioners, and the Supervisors may appoint the Commissioners themselves or direct that the General Term of the Supreme Court appoint them, or that they shall be elected at general elections.

A HEARING ON THE NEW EXCISE BILLS.

The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs gave a hearing to the advocates of the various Excise bills to-night, the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs being present also. Two bills were under consideration, one introduced conjointly by Senator Jacobs and Assemblyman Waehner, in their respective Houses, and the other by Mr. Stauf. It is understood that the committee will report a bill essentially different from either.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF A RESOLUTION CENSURING REPRESENTATIVE WOLF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—Gov. Hartranft to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation a list of nominations, which included the name of David Simpson, of New-York City, as Commissioner of Deeds for the term of five years.

Rather unexpectedly to Mr. Wolf, of Union, and numerous other persons, the House to-day, by a vote of 96 to 86, on the call of the previous question, passed the resolution of censure against that gentleman for contempt, and there the matter ended. The Speaker, a Pittsburg pedagogue named Patterson, has so far evinced a total lack of the firmness, coolness, and ability so necessary in an effective presiding officer, and endeavors to make up for his intellectual weakness by a display of intemperate partisan zeal, and applies the gag to the minority whenever an opportunity presents itself, and the majority have thus far supported him in his unparliamentary, unjust, and ungentlemanly course.

THE DROUGHT IN THE COUNTRY.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN WESTERN NEW-YORK—AN UNPRECEDENTED SCARCITY OF WATER—SUFFERINGS OF THE FARMERS AND THEIR STOCK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1875.

The Winter drought which at present prevails in Niagara County, as in the whole of Western New-York, and indeed over a vast extent of territory in the States east and west of us, if we may accept the reports which come to us through the press, is something unprecedented in its extent and probable consequences. I may speak "as one having authority" when I say that in this vicinity it has not only become a remarkable natural phenomenon, but, more seriously it has entailed an almost incredible amount of suffering and inconvenience on the people, both of the urban and the rural districts. The cause of this drought is generally attributed to the very dry season which prevailed last Fall. It was, in fact, a remarkably dry season; there was little rain after the first of September, so little that the leaves were parched and withered on the trees early in that month, and the dust was blowing freely on the country roads until the first snow-fall. It is therefore generally supposed that the subterranean springs failed of their usual replenishment, and that the present drought is the natural and inevitable consequence.

Admitting this to be true, it is certain that the effect is something of which the parallel is not to be found within the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant." In the villages and in the country alike, the supply of water from cisterns long since failed. The wells are almost all dry; those from which so much as a dipper-full of water can be obtained at a draught are jealously watched and guarded. The only source of water-supply for thousands of families, both for washing and drinking, since Dec. 1, has been the melting of snow, and this resource has been so precarious as to excite continual alarm lest this slender supply should entirely fail. The drought is severe enough and hard enough to bear in the cities and villages, where only human beings are to any extent affected by it; but in the country its effects are well-nigh indescribable. With wells dry which were never known to be dry before, with cisterns exhausted, and every neighboring source of water-supply failing, the large herds of stock of the farmer are driven from three to six miles over snow-obstructed roads, and through the biting cold of midwinter, to find a stream of water fit to be drank. And such streams are difficult enough to find; old and well-known creeks, which never before failed of water the year round, are now dried up. It is generally agreed, too, that the cold ice-water of these surface streams, even when available, is very unhealthy for cattle, and that its use can only be justified when all other supply fails.

But the most remarkable effect of this Winter drought is that the large stock-raisers of this and adjoining counties are actually digging wells in this mouth of January. It seems strange enough to many who, perhaps, can hardly appreciate the situation; it may seem absurd to talk about digging wells in the depth of Winter through the frozen ground, with the thermometer at zero, but that is precisely what many of our farmers are doing. With every source of water-supply cut off, and with scores of cattle famishing on their hands, it is their only resource; and although the work of sinking a thirty-foot well at this season of the year is severe and the cost great, the result is generally satisfactory.

It is said by the "oldest inhabitant" that such a midwinter drought as this was never seen before. It is to be hoped that it may not be seen again.

DISASTER NEAR QUEBEC—EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—A large piece of rock fell to-day at Cape Blanc, crushing a number of people. So far eight bodies have been found. No particulars have yet been received.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. TILTON BEGUN.

MR. FULLERTON CONCLUDES THE DIRECT EXAMINATION—THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL, THE BACON LETTER, THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, AND OTHER MATTERS—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. AND MRS. TILTON—MR. EVARTS AND MR. TILTON FACE TO FACE.

The great Brooklyn scandal suit took a more decidedly dramatic turn yesterday than at any time since the trial commenced. This came after recess, when several letters, which had passed between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton during the lecture tours in different years, were read, and when Mr. Tilton was under an hour's cross-examination by Mr. Evarts. The concluding portion of the direct-examination had no special interest, but the proceedings afterward held the audience in the closest attention. There is nothing new to chronicle in respect to the general surroundings of the trial. Mrs. Tilton is present every day, and was in her accustomed place yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman, and another lady, and Mrs. Beecher, as is usual, came into court with the defendant. All the principal counsel were present, with the exception of Mr. Tracy, who has not been in court for some days past. The court-room was quite filled, but there was not so large an attendance in the corridor as usual.

The proceedings having been put in train by the observance of the usual formalities, Mr. Tilton took his seat in the witness-chair, and Mr. Fullerton resumed the examination, directing his attention, in the first instance, to the subject of the Congregational Council. The first intimation of a Congregational Council was received, witness said, from Mr. Beecher, in November, 1873, at Mr. Moulton's house. He testified that on that occasion Mr. Beecher told him that if he would stand by him, Dr. Storrs could do no harm. Mr. Fullerton next examined him concerning the charges contained in the Bacon letter and a conversation with Mr. Beecher on the subject. He said that he told Mr. Be

were read by Mr. Fullerton, certain passages being omitted. They were full of ardent love, affection, and trust on both sides, and it seemed eminently painful that the necessities of this great contention should have ever brought into contrast the "then" and the "now." Mr. Titton was manifestly affected while they were being made thus public. A few questions followed the reading of the letters, Mr. Tilton's last testimony on direct examination being that he had not directly or indirectly furnished any money for Bessie Turner's schooling.

The cross-examination was commenced at 3:05 o'clock, and the remaining fifty-five minutes were occupied by its preliminary, but still intensely interesting, stages. The spectators hung intently on the utterances of the witness and cross-examining counsel. After a few opening questions, Mr. Evarts asked witness where he understood the residence of Mrs. Tilton to be, and Mr. Tilton's reply was "At my house." "You think she still resides there?" queried counsel: and witness replied, "I think it is her residence; she does not reside at her residence." The inquiries then went back to a time when both Mr. and Mrs. Tilton were mere children and playmates, and from that point led on through succeeding years. The first attentions of Mr. Tilton, leading to marriage, occurred, it appeared from the testimony, when he was yet only sixteen years old. He was married, Mr. Tilton said, on the day that he was twenty years old, and the lady was then two years his senior. The estimate which he put on the intellectual powers of his wife, her position in respect to literature, her companionship with elevated characters, and her discipline of life, was inquired into, and in every respect it was of the most favorable kind. She had, he thought, more than common brain; her education was such as was usually given to a young woman at a female college; she was fond of books, and had read constantly, although he would not say profoundly; and in respect to her association with men of elevated rank, he thought that she always took the greatest interest in those who were most necessitous, and that she was ever ready to bend to the lowly. In answer to another of Mr. Evarts' queries, the witness answered, with feeling, "She was a lovely woman," and again he described her as "a liberal, catholic-hearted woman," and as a woman who "cared and labored as a wife should." When questioned as to her feminine delicacy and pride in woman's chastity, he replied that he did not think that theme ever became the special subject of her thought. He further described her as a perfect lady and of the utmost delicacy of behavior. He was then questioned as to his own habits of mind, and detailed how he changed from the extreme Calvinism in which he had been bro ght up to a good deal of liberalization as the result of Mr. Beecher's preaching, and how, in later days, he had made a departure in the direction of Unitarianism. He did not, he said, reject the divinity of Christ, but he did not accept the deity of Christ, and did not accept Christ as the Jehovah. The manner in which his wife differed from these religious convictions, and his own alleged hostility to churches and clergymen were then made the subject of inquiry. At 4 o'clock the court adjourned until this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

On the reassembling of the court yesterday morning, Mr. Fullerton said: "Shall I proceed, your Honor?"

The Court—Proceed, Sir.

The continuation of the direct examination of Mr. Tilton was then resumed.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, when did you first hear of the proposed council of the church? A.—I think, Sir, that the first intimation I had that a council was likely to be held was given to me by Mr. Beecher, at Mr. Moulton's house one Sunday afternoon—I think the second Sunday after my appearance in Plymouth Church, at which I made the speech; the date, therefore, was in the early part of November.

Q.—In 1873? A.—1873.

Q.—Now detail as near as you can recollect the conversation which you had with Mr. Beecher at that time? A.—I stepped into Mr. Moulton's house one Sunday afternoon, and Mr. Beecher was there, and he said to me that trouble had arisen out of my speech at the church and out of the action of the church in reference to Mr. Halliday's card; Mr. Halliday had published a card, as Clerk of the church, certifying that my retirement from the church and the erasure of my name from the roll were without reflection upon me; that card had been published in the *Sun*, and Mr. Beecher said that a good deal of comment had been made by that card—mischievous comment—in ecclesiastical circles; that some of the neighboring churches, and I think he stated, in particular, Rev. Dr. Storrs' Church and Rev. Dr. Budington's Church, or leading members of those two churches, were taking the ground that it was against Congregational order that a member should be dismissed as I was while charges were pending against him, and still be allowed to carry off from the Clerk of the church a certificate that it was without reflection. He said he thought mischief would grow out of it, and intimations had been given him that a council would be held. I think, also, he told me that certain papers had been sent to him introductory to that end, namely, the holding of the council. On second thought, I now do remember he spoke of papers, and told me while he could not state their contents exactly, if I went and saw Mr. Halliday I could learn something, and I could judge for myself the danger which then was threatened.

A CHURCH COUNCIL IS ALWAYS A DANGEROUS THING.

Q.—Did he make any observation at that time in respect of your joint action in reference to that proposed council? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say on that subject? A.—He told me that a council was always a dangerous thing; that nobody could tell where such a body would end, what proceedings they would resort to, what the issue would be, and he asked me if I had any advice or suggestions to give in the matter. I told him that I was not an ecclesiast, and knew nothing about the polity of councils, and he then said, as nearly as I can recollect his words, "Theodore, all will depend upon you in this case, as in other cases, if you will stand by me; if you will not turn against me, if you will not lend any influence to the investigation or the council, Dr. Storrs can do me no harm." I told him that I should myself not have anything to do with any investigation or council, or any such proceedings, and to rest assured of that.

Q.—Was the council called? A.—The council was not called at that time.

Q.—Afterward, I mean; was it not called afterward? A.—Yes, Sir.

A.—And after it convened did you have any conversation with Mr. Beecher in regard to it? A.—The only conversation that I now distinctly recollect with Mr. Beecher, subsequent to the interview which I have related, occurred one night. I cannot now remember the date, Sir; it does not come to my mind at this moment, but if you will wait one moment I will endeavor to fix the time.

BEECHER'S SPEECH REFERRING TO DR. STORRS.

It was on the night when Mr. Beecher made in Plymouth Church a speech referring to Dr. Storrs, saying that he was sorry that Dr. Storrs' ability and great genius were not better appreciated, that he ought to have been brought up in the West, and it was on that night. Mr. Moulton and I were anxious to know the result of the church meeting that night; it was one of the preliminary pieces of business before the calling of the council. I was particularly anxious to know what the church was going to do in reference to the invitation from the two churches to meet in Plymouth Church lecture-room, and have a friendly talk as to the action taken in my case; I went down with Mr. Moulton to the prayer-meeting; I did not go in, but I waited until it was over; Mr. Moulton and I both waited, anxious to know what action the church had taken or would take; Mr. Beecher met us after the meeting, and said to Mr. Moulton: "I am all in a dripping sweat; I have just been making the greatest speech of my life; my church will do as I wish them to; we are standing now on an independent basis; we will twist the council out altogether, we will tell them all begone." He then recognized me—it was dark—and he told me the substance of what he had said to Mr. Moulton; he said he had never been so aroused in any public speech in his life; he was quivering from head to foot, and that he would have to stand against an iron railing or lamp-post to steady himself; I thought he was going to fall in the street from agitation, and he said he thought the danger was passed, and the church would do exactly as he wished.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE BACON LETTER.

Q.—Now, where or when, in reference to the event you now speak of, was the Bacon letter published? A.—Oh, the Bacon letter was not published until June, 1874.

Q.—Well, after its publication did you call the attention of Mr. Beecher to it? A.—No, Sir; I have never met Mr. Beecher since, save as I have met him here in the court-room.

Q.—Did you have any talk with Mr. Beecher in reference to the Bacon letter? A.—I had a talk with Mr. Beecher, not in regard to the Bacon letter, but in regard to the charges which Dr. Bacon had made.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not frame my question as I might have done. In regard to the charges referred to in the Bacon letter I should have said? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that conversation? A.—I can't fix the precise date, but it was an interview held in Mr. Moulton's study; I think it was about the middle of April, 1874, just after the council.

BACON'S CHARGES AGAINST TILTON.

Q.—And what part of the charges against you did you call the attention of Mr. Beecher to? A.—Dr. Bacon charged me with being a knave and a dog.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Beecher on that subject? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that that was a very grave charge to come from Dr. Bacon, the leading clergyman of New-England, my former senior editor of the *Independent;* that it might as well be made by Mr. Sumner; that I could not sit still under any such imputation, and I said, "Mr. Beecher, you must correct this or else I shall be compelled to do so; you must correct it in your own way or any mild and gentle way you choose," and I said "if it is left to me to correct it, I must do it in my own serious way;" he said to me on that occasion, or rather I said to him on that occasion, "I am not willing, Mr. Beecher, to be put before the world as a creature of your magnanimity, where as you know you are a creature of mine;" perhaps I ought to say, to make it entirely clear, that this was an interview which I had with Mr. Beecher, to which I had summoned him in order that he might be present when Thomas G. Shearman presented his apology for having insulted Mrs. Tilton in a public interview in the prayer-meeting.

Mr. Evarts—I ask of your Honor, please to strike that out.

The Court—Yes, strike that out.

Mr. Beach—Not strike out the fact that he had insulted Mrs. Tilton at the interview.

The Court—No, from that.

MR. SHEARMAN'S INSULT TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Do you recollect anything else that occurred at that interview? A.—I recollect talking to Mr. Shearman and receiving his [Mr. Shearman's] apology.

Q.—I mean with Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Beecher left and I spoke to him.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I ask to strike that out.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; not that he received the apology.

The Court—The answer is "No, Sir; Mr. Beecher left."

Mr. Evarts—Whatever constitutes part of the interview is already in evidence, and anything they said in Mr. Beecher's absence is not admissible.

The Court—Do you know that there was any reference to Mr. Shearman's matter while Mr. Beecher was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not care about that. The correspondence between Mr. Shearman and Mr. Tilton is already in evidence.

The Court—It is as well to leave it there.

Q.—What reply, if anything, did Mr. Beecher make to the suggestion that that must be corrected either by himself or you? A.—He made no reply whatever, being restrained by Mr. Shearman's presence, who had not yet learned the facts in the case; he left immediately.

Mr. Evarts—That is not evidence.

The Court—The word "restrain" is the word objectionable.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Shearman was present?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; Mr. Beecher was summoned to the interview to be present by previous arrangement.

Mr. Evarts—That is not evidence.

The Court—That we have down.

Mr. Beach—We will see whether it is evidence. He says by previous arrangement.

Mr. Evarts—Of course if you had a previous conversation with Mr. Beecher you can give that.

The Court—All the counsel now seems to call for is the conversation with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Now, he says Mr. Beecher made no reply, and he proceeds to add that it was because he was restrained by Mr. Shearman's presence. That is not proper evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Was Mr. Shearman present during the interview? A.—Yes; it was an interview called for the reception of Mr. Shearman's apology.

The Court—He was present; that answers the question.

Q.—Did Mr. Sherman and Mr. Beecher leave together? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who left first? A.—Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Mr. Shearman remained behind with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was Mr. Beecher summoned there? A.—By me.

Q.—Through whose instrumentality? A.—Telegraph to Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—Sending a telegram? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you inform him in the telegram—A.—(Interrupting.) I did not address the telegram; Mr. Moulton sent the telegram.

Q.—Was that the last meeting that you had with Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; the last time I ever exchanged a word with him, according to my present recollection.

Q.—Tell me in whose handwriting that letter is. [Letter handed to witness.] A.—In mine.

Q.—Did you send it to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Mr. Fullerton—The letter is produced by the other side, upon my call. I offer it in evidence. [Letter handed to Mr. Evarts for inspection.]

Mr. Evarts—This is a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, received by him; and, I suppose, is admissible as evidence of that fact, that he wrote such a letter to him, there is no evidence further than that.

The Court—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Not evidence proving the statements in it.

Mr. Fullerton then read the letter as follows:

TILTON TO MR. BEECHER.

GOLDEN AGE, May 2, 1874.

Henry Ward Beecher:

SIR: I have just this morning learned, to my surprise and sorrow, that Mr. F. B. Carpenter, whose good will toward both you and me is unquestionable, has consulted you concerning the use of your money and influence and good offices for an enlargement of the capital of the *Golden Age*. Mr. Carpenter mentions to me also your saying to him that under certain conditions, involving certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would or could be raised to send me with my family to Europe for a term of years. Of course you need no assurance that such an application or suggestion is wholly unauthorized by me, and is inexpressibly repugnant to my feelings. The occasion compels me to state explicitly that so long as life and self-respect continue to exist together in my breast I shall be debarred from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any pecuniary or other favor at your hands. The reason for this feeling on my part you know so well that I spare you the statement of it.

Truly yours, THEODORE TILTON.

This letter was marked Exhibit 78.

Mr. Fullerton—I have called upon my friend, Mr. Shearman, for the letter of May 4, but, inasmuch as he does not find it at once, he consents, kindly, that I should read it from the book.

Mr. Evarts—If this was delivered to Mr. Beecher, why it would come within the same rule; but if it was delivered only to Mr. Shearman, I do not see that it would. The way a letter comes to be evidence that passes from A. to B., is the fact that B. receives it. No letter proves its contents, but the fact that it comes to a person is the substantial fact. Now, a person writing a letter to three men, and proving that he gave it to one of them, he cannot read it in evidence against the other two, unless they are partners, or something of that kind.

Mr. Fullerton.—Unless we bring it home to Mr. Beecher's knowledge of course it comes to nothing.

Judge Neilson—Don't you intend to do so?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Go on.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

Judge Neilson—It is admitted on the assurance that they will bring it home to the knowledge of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—We think that fact should be shown first. There may be some circumstances where it is a matter of indifference, but here is a long letter to which, perhaps, importance is attached, I dare say—I do not know how that may be—by my learned friends, and it is hardly right, it seems to us, that we should be called upon to submit to the reading of that paper, with some notion that Mr. Beecher has something to do with it without having the link supplied in advance.

Judge Neilson—I suppose this instrument should be accepted on condition that they will show that it was brought to Mr. Beecher's knowledge by some other witness.

Mr. Fullerton—By some other witness.

Judge Neilson—I think that can be done on that condition.

Mr. Evarts—That is, no doubt, within the discretion of the Court; but we submit it is not the case where that allowance should be permitted. Your Honor will note our exception to the evidence on its face, which is a good one, I suppose.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton then read the following letter:

TILTON TO PLYMOUTH CHUCH.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Rev. S. B. Halliday, Associate Pastor, and Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk:

GENTLEMEN: I address, through you, to the church of which you are officers, the following statement, which you are at liberty to communicate to the church through the Examining Committee, or in any other mode, private or public.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., LL.D., Moderator of the recent Congregational Council, has seen fit, since the adjournment of that body, to proclaim, publish, and reiterate, with signal emphasis, and with the weight of something like official authority, a grave declaration, which I here quote, namely:

"It was for the Plymouth Church," he says, "to vindicate its Pastor against a damaging imputation from one of its members. But with great alacrity—the Pastor himself consenting—IT THREW AWAY THE OPPORTUNITY OF VINDICATION." * * * "That act," he continued, "in which THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH THREW AWAY THE OPPORTUNITY OF VINDICATING ITS PASTOR, was what gave occasion for remonstrances from neighboring churches." * * * "There are many," he says also, "not only in Brooklyn, but elsewhere, who felt that the church had not fairly met the question, and by evading the issue had THROWN AWAY THE OPPORTUNITY OF VINDICATING ITS PASTOR."

The Moderator's declaration is thus made three times over that the Plymouth Church, in dealing with my case, THREW AWAY ITS OPPORTUNITY OF VINDICATING THE PASTOR.

This declaration, so emphatically repeated by the chief mouth-piece of the Council, and put forth by him apparantly as an exposition of the Council's views, compels me, as the third party to the controversy, to choose between two alternatives.

One of these is to remain contentedly in the dishonorable position of a man who denies to his former Pastor an opportunity for the vindication of that pastor's character:—an offense the more heinous because an unsullied character and reputation are requisites to his sacred office.

The other alternative is for me to restore to his church their lost opportunity for his vindication by presenting myself voluntarily for the same trial to which the church would have power to summon me if I were a member:—a suggestion which (judging from my past experience) will subject me afresh to the unjust imputation of reviving a scandal for the suppression of which I have made more sacrifices than all other persons.

Between these two alternatives—which are all that the Moderator leaves to me—and which are both equally repugnant to my feelings—duty requires me to choose the second.

I, therefore, give you notice that, if the Pastor, or the Examining Committee, or the church as a body, desire to repossess the opportunity which the Moderator laments that you have thrown away, I hereby restore to you this lost opportunity as freely as if you had never parted with it.

I authorize you (if such be your pleasure) to cite me at any time within the next thirty days to appear at the bar of Plymouth Church for trial on the charge heretofore made against me, namely, that of "circulating and promoting scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the Pastor, and injurious to the reputation of the church."

My only stipulation concerning the trial is, that it shall not be held with closed doors, nor in the absence of the Pastor.

I regret keenly that the Moderator has imposed on me the necessity for making this communication, for nothing but necessity would extort it.

The practical good which I seek to achieve by this proposition is that, whether accepted or declined, it will in either case effectually put an end forever to the Moderator's grave charge that Plymouth Church has been deprived through me of an opportunity to vindicate its Pastor, or that its Pastor has been by any act of mine deprived of an opportunity to vindicate himself.

Truly, yours,
THEODORE TILTON.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, when did you first hear of the appointment of the Committee of Plymouth Church to inquire into this scandal? A.—I first heard of it one evening at 10 o'clock from Mrs. Tilton; I had come in and—

Mr. Fullerton—Don't state what she said. Do you recollect what day of the month it was? A.—I think it was in the early part of the week that began with the 5th, 6th, or 7th of July; shortly after the 4th of July; I don't know—a few days after.

Q.—Was the correspondence at that time published which called the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It had not been published? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long after that event, that is to say, when you first heard that there was a committee, was that correspondence published? A.—Several days afterward; the correspondence, I remember, which called the committee into action, was published on the 11th of July—Saturday morning, the 11th of July; I believe I am accurate in that date; the 11th of July, 1874.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer in evidence the correspondence which resulted in the appointment of that committee.

Mr. Fullerton read the letter of Mr. Beecher appointing the Committee of Investigation, as follows:

BEECHER'S LETTER APPOINTING THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

BROOKLYN, June 27, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: In the present state of the public feeling, I owe it to my friends and to the church and the society over which I am Pastor to have some proper investigation made of the rumors, insinuations, or charges made respecting my conduct, as compromised by the late publications made by Mr. Tilton. I have thought that both the church and the society should be represented, and I take the liberty of asking the following gentlemen to serve in this inquiry, and to do that which truth and justice may require. I beg that each of the gentlemen named will consider this as if it had been separately and personally sent to him, namely:

From the Church—Henry W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry M. Cleveland.

From the Society—Horace B. Claflin, John Winslow, S. V. White.

I desire you, when you have satisfied yourselves by an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence, to communicate to the Examining Committee, or to the church, such action as then may seem to you right and wise.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Q.—When did you first know of the existence of that letter? A.—I first saw that letter in print on the morning of July 11—Saturday, if I am correct as to the date. I saw either that letter, or a similar letter, in manuscript the night before in the hands of Mr. Henry M. Cleveland on the occasion of my first appearance before the committee, the committee being then exclusively a private body, its existence not having been heralded to the public.

Q.—And when did you first know of the existence of the committee? A.—I first learned of the existence of the committee in the early part of that week, I think, or several days previous.

Q.—How long after the date of this letter, June 27, 1874? A.—I think the day on which I learned of the existence of the committee was possibly July 6 or July 8, and this letter was dated June 27. It must have been nearly two weeks.

Q.—Up to that time had your wife remained under your roof. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did she leave? A.—She left on the morning of the publication of that correspondence by Mr. Beecher, notifying the world that he had appointed the committee.

Q.—That was July 11, as I understand? A.—I believe it was July 11, to the best of my recollection; it was Saturday morning.

HOW MRS. TILTON LEFT HER HOME.

Q.—Did she leave with your consent? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it against your will? A.—She left early in the morning; she did not leave against my will; no, Sir—

Q.—Well, under what circumstances. A.—(Continuing previous answer.) Because she was a free and sovereign actor in the business; she never did anything against my will; she had a will of her own, and acted accordingly.

Q.—Well, it was not at your request? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor with your consent? A.—Not with my consent; it was to my great surprise and grief; at the same time I did not undertake to restrain her; I never applied any coercion to her in any way.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, these generalities are improper.

The Court—Yes, that is improper.

Mr. Evarts—The simple fact that he did not restrain her is all that is necessary, and not that he did not apply coercion to her in any way.

The Court—That last clause is to be stricken out.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask you a few miscellaneous questions, Mr. Tilton. Do you recollect the proposed report of the Committee of Investigation which has been put in evidence? A.—There were three or four reports, all of which I believe have been put in evidence; there was one by Mr. Beecher and tow by me.

Q.—One you prepared for the committee? A.—I prepared two for the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—There is only one in evidence.

Witness—Oh, I beg pardon.

Q.—I limit my question to the proposed report of the committee in evidence.

Witness—Is that the long one or the short one?

Mr. Fullerton—It is the short one. I want you to state under what circumstances the short report was prepared.

WHAT MRS. TILTON INFORMED HIM.

Witness—The circumstances were these: Mrs. Tilton came home one evening and informed me that she had been around—I beg your pardon for not addressing the jury. Mrs. Tilton came home one evening about 10:30 o'clock and informed me, (this was the 6th or 8th of July,) informed me that she had been down to the committee of Plymouth Church, and I asked her what committee; she said a committee to inquire into my letter to Dr. Bacon on the subject of the scandal, and she said that she had denied everything and blotted it all out.

Mr. Evarts—The occasion of his preparing this report may, perhaps, justify the allusion to what passed between him and his wife as the basis of that report; but that occasion does not give him the right to detail the conversation between himself and his wife.

The Court—So I think, Sir.

Mr. Beach—If this interruption had come a little earlier we could understand its significance, but now it is asked to strike out the remainder of an interview a portion of which has been already given.

The Court—It fixes the occasion; that is the effect of it.

Mr. Fullerton—It is certainly proper and important that this jury should be informed of the circumstances which led to the preparation of that report.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Fullerton—It cannot be properly understood unless these circumstances are proved.

The Court—One is the circumstance that she was before the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; and another is that she had informed him that she denied the whole thing.

The Court—I don't think we will give that.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the gist of the whole affair; the report was based upon that fact.

Mr. Evarts—That is already in evidence. Of course, what passed between himself and wife is only important as the basis of his action, and it is not necessary to give the conversation between them.

The Court—I think not, Sir.

MR. EVARTS OBJECTS TO FURTHER EVIDENCE ON THAT POINT.

Mr. Evarts—I think he should go no further.

The Court—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—No further in respect to the conversation between them.

The Court—He can say that, because of that conversation, or as a consequence of it, he was led to the making of this report.

Mr. Fullerton—We want to show that this report was the natural result of the information communicated to him.

The Court—I think he may say that in consequence of information he was led to the idea of making this report without giving the conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—Then the report is *non sequitur*, not the natural result of the conversation between them. It is certainly proper for us to show the basis of the report, and the information communicated to him, because if he was to be the judge of the act, then, as a matter of course, it ought to be in the light of surrounding facts.

The Court—Yes, but we cannot take the conversation between them, in my judgment.

Mr. Evarts—The substantive fact that she told him that she had been before the committee, and denied the charges is already in, and that is a sufficient foundation, it seems to me.

The Court (to Mr. Fullerton)—I think you will agree with him in that. The counsel says the substantive fact that she had been before the council and denied the charges is already in, and that covers the point you introduce in fact.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; not by any means. I either want the whole or none. The gentleman cannot wait until a part is in and then object to the balance.

The Court—I think you can't take the conversation any further.

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir?

The Court—I don't think you can take the conversation any further.

Mr. Fullerton—Then I have this all out.

The Court—No, Sir, it stands where it is.

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir?

The Court (repeating)—It stands where it is. It appears now that she had been before the committee and denied the charge.

MR. FULLERTON WANTS THE WHOLE CONVERSATION.

Mr. Fullerton—But we want to show further what she said, and why, and the reason she gave for it.

The Court—You can't give it.

Mr. Fullerton—It cannot be that this conversation is to be chopped into suddenly in this way, and the reason why she gave for her action before this committee ought to be given.

The Court—I can't take it.

Mr. Beach—Is it permissible for counsel on the other side to permit us to examine in regard to the conversation between Mr. Tilton and his wife and allow it to proceed to a certain stage and then object, and your Honor exclude what follows and they retain the portion that has been given. Is that possible? If it is improper for us to give the balance of this conversation it was improper for us to give any of it, and counsel sat quite still while the witness upon the stand was detailing this conversation between himself and his wife until it reached a particular point where they desired to get the fact that Mrs. Tilton upon that occasion stated that she denied before the committee the whole of the fact, and then object and shut out the answer which Mr. Tilton made to that announcement that she had given the denial. Your Honor surely will not permit that injustice to be practiced. The counsel should have objected the moment we entered upon this conversation if he intended to raise the question of its admissibility, and not allow it to proceed to a particular stage, where it was favorable to them, and when we ask to give the answering explanation of Mr. Tilton, then to exclude that. The whole must be given or the whole must be stricken out, I submit to your Honor.

The Court—It may be that it is, Sir; but I think the objection must be sustained at the point where it is met.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not the question whether the objection should be sustained; the question is whether the whole conversation should be stricken out.

The Court—There was no motion to strike out the whole of it.

Mr. Fullerton—It is my suggestion that if they deprive us of the benefit of the conversation in its entirety, the part already in evidence should be stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—Do you make a motion to that effect?

Mr. Fullerton—I make that suggestion to the court.

Mr. Evarts—If you make that motion we will argue it.

Mr. Beach—Well, we do make the motion. Your Honor in making the ruling said we cannot go beyond this point.

Mr. Evarts—Your motion is to strike out the whole of the conversation.

Mr. Beach—Yes Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Some criticism has been made on my suggestion; let the stenographer be so good as to read the question which was asked this witness.

The stenographer read the question as given above, and Mr. Evarts said: Now, is there anything in that question that I ought to have objected to? When my learned friends asked the question of this witness, "State the conversation between yourself and your wife," I just still and allowed him to go on with the conversation, then it would be time to criticise me for stopping him and not letting him go further.

Mr. Beach—And I did indulge myself in that criticism.

Mr. Evarts—I know you did, but your question was not that. Your question was under what circumstances was this paper prepared, and under that he starts off to give, as an inducement to the paper, a communication before this committee of his wife.

The Court—That was probably the commencement of the circumstances, as the witness understood them.

Mr. Evarts, in an inaudible voice, was understood to say that the introduction of other circumstances by the witness was improper, and when he objected to it he was criticised for doing so. It will be time enough when the question is asked for the conversation. We say that if part of it is allowed we must allow the whole. But the question was the circumstance.

Mr. Beach—The issue between us cannot be avoided by the gentleman. He sat still while this witness detailed a very considerable part of a conversation between himself and his wife. It was the duty of the gentleman, if he intended to object to any part of that interview, to interpose an objection when the narrative on the part of the witness commenced. It is unjust and illegal to permit the half of the conversation to be given, until it reaches a point so far satisfactory to counsel on the other side, and when they apprehend that the remaining portion of it will be unadvisable for their interests, then to shut the mouth of the witness by an objection. We say it is untimely and inadmissible, and that, if under the ruling of your Honor the objection is to be sustained, the whole of the conversation should be given; that it cannot be thus mangled and misrepresented in its true scope and effect. If your Honor will permit me a moment, I think I can produce authorities upon the subject.

After looking for his authorities a moment, Mr. Beach said, "I do not wish to detain the court, but I will present it to your Honor hereafter."

The Court—Well, can you proceed, Mr. Fullerton, reserving this until I can hear counsel further on the subject? I will be very happy to hear him.

Mr. Fullerton—Will your Honor bear in mind while considering it, that this report was not written because Mrs. Tilton made the declaration that she denied the whole story, but the report was written and presented for other reasons, which will be manifest when the conversation is divulged. I pass to another topic.

WHO PUBLISHED THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT?

Mr. Fullerton—Did Mr. Beecher ever inform you who published the tripartite agreement? A.—I don't remember that the publication of it was made a matter of talk between us further than that the fact of its publication needed an answer; I knew who published it.

Q.—Did you learn it from him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or was it ever spoken of in conversation between you and him? A.—I don't remember that it was; it was published by Mr. Wilkeson.

The Court—He does not ask who it was published by.

WHO WAS BESSIE TURNER?

Q.—Who was Bessie Turner? A.—She was a little girl who came to our house. I hardly remember how many years ago, under the name of Lizzie McDermott. I should think perhaps—I should have to guess—a dozen or fifteen years. She was a little waif of a thing. Do you wish me to state something about her?

Q.—Under what circumstances did she come into your family? From whence did she come? A.—My impression is that, in some way or other, through an old Sunday-school teacher, either of mine or Mrs. Tilton—indeed, my present recollection is that Mr. Libby, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., knew something of her. I will not be accurate; I will not undertake to substantiate that view; she came there through Mrs. Tilton's invitation, I believe, just as it might be given to any servant, any girl, any office-boy—came there to help with the work of the house, taking care of the children.

Q.—How long did she reside with you? A.—I don't know whether she resided continuously at our house until 1870 or not; I think that in the Summer of 1870 she was in the West, at Mrs. Putnam's house, at Marietta; but at all events the period of her residence at our house must have terminated somewhere in 1870; then she came back from the West with Mrs. Tilton, and was a day or two at the house, and then was sent off to school by Mr. Beecher.

Q.—At what time? A.—She was sent off two or three weeks after the writing of what is called the letter of contrition.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Beecher in regard to her absence at that time? A.—The only conversations I have had with Mr. Beecher on the subject have been from time to time to answer occasional questions, whether or not she was tattling, or making mischievous talk.

HER DEPARTURE FOR SCHOOL.

Q.—Where was she when these conversations occurred? A.—She was in Ohio, at school.

Q.—Who made the arrangements for her departure? A.—Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, together.

Q.—Do you recollect the time of her leaving? A.—I think she left very speedily after Mr. Beecher sent me his letter through Mr. Moulton, some time in January, 1871.

MR. BEECHER NEVER DENIED CRIMINAL INTERCOURSE WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—I want to ask you this general question: Whether from first to last Mr. Beecher ever denied criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir. I would like to amend that answer by saying whenever he spoke of it he always said the criminality attached to him alone, and not to Mrs. Tilton; always insisted that she had not been to blame; that he was the person on whom condemnation should fall.

Mr. Evarts—I object to that last as not responsive to the question, and that the question was fully answered. The question was a very plain one. It was not whether he had ever denied the criminal intercourse of Mrs. Tilton with him, but whether he had ever denied criminal intercourse of his with Mrs. Tilton. It is a piece of evidence to which I shall object if the question to draw it out shall be asked. If it is a proper subject of evidence it must be struck out at present, and introduced by some question to which I shall object. I have a right to object to answers when they come out not responsive to the question, and the generality of such testimony is, of course, inadmissible, however light it may be. It is inadmissible to say that he always said so and so. The proper way is to give the evidence of what he said and when he said it; then we will judge of its connection. I ask your Honor that it shall be struck out. If my learned friend thinks he is entitled to it, let it be drawn in by some question that raises the point.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose it is a proper piece of evidence, and it makes no difference whether it is brought out in response to a question directly for the purpose of extracting it, or whether it is given as it was. The manner in which Mr. Beecher spoke of that intimacy is competent proof. If he took the blame all upon himself, and excused the lady, it is proper that we should know that fact. It is hardly worth while to call his attention to the various conversations which he had with Mr. Beecher upon the subject, or any particular words that he used to convey the idea, as long as the idea was conveyed.

The Court—I think we will let it stand. The learned counsel has the benefit of the objection substantially as if the question were put in form.

Mr. Evarts—I move to strike out, and your Honor overrules the motion. I move to strike out the last clause.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—We except.

BESSIE TURNER'S AGE.

Mr. Fullerton—I will call your attention again to Bessie Turner. What was her age when she left you in 1871? A.—I don't think I knew her age.

The Court—As near as you can judge? A.—I should say she was fifteen or sixteen.

Q.—Not older than that? A.—I don't know; I think not; she may have been older.

Q.—Did she act in the capacity of servant in the family? A.—Yes.

TILTON DENIES THE ALLEGED IMPROPER RELATIONS WITH BESSIE TURNER.

Q.—You have heard during the course of this case something said about improper conduct on your part in connection with the girl. Now, I wish to ask you in reference to that. Did anything occur such as is shadowed forth in the testimony, namely, that you went to her bedroom in the night and took her screaming from her room to your own bed? A.—There is not a word of truth in it, nor any fact to found it upon; it is pure fiction.

Q.—Did anything improper ever take place between you and her? A.—No, Sir. I never showed her anything but kindness during all the years of her residence in my house.

MR. BEACH WANTS THE WHOLE INTERVIEW.

Mr. Beach then recurred to the question of the admissibility of the entire conversation between Mr. Tilton and his wife in reference to her appearance before the committee.

MR. BEACH QUOTES AN AUTHORITY.

Mr. Beach said: At this instant I am not able to lay my hand upon the authority, but can when I have opportunity at the library. I find an intimation of the rule under a commentary in Cowen on the question of secondary evidence:

"We have seen that where secondary evidence is offered it must be objected to in season or its competency cannot be questioned," &c. Referring to authorities, it has "been held to be too late to object after the testimony on the side of the party offering the secondary evidence is closed. The objection should be made when the evidence is offered, so as to afford the party an opportunity to obviate it."

This does not meet the precise question, or give the true reasons for exacting timely objections where incompetent evidence is offered. Yet I submit that it is a parallel rule of evidence. I do not care to repeat to your Honor the suggestions which I urged upon you before, that it was highly unjust to permit evidence which may be objectionable to be in part received, especially to the extent of the narrative of this witness as to an interview with his wife, and then by an objection, resting until he had got sufficient of the interview to satisfy the purpose of the party making the objection, to shut out the explanatory portion of the interview which followed. The defendant, while resting upon his objection, has permitted us to proceed in the detail of an interview to the court and the jury so far as to get a communication by Mrs. Tilton to a matter of her appearance before the committee, that she denied the whole charge, and there we are interrupted; we are not permitted to give the reply which was made by Mr. Tilton, or the subsequent declarations of Mrs. Tilton, showing the reasons why she made that denial, and, perhaps, qualify the character of the communication which she made to Mr. Tilton. We submit to your Honor that we should be permitted to give the whole interview, or else the part already given should be stricken out.

The Court—I shall be very sorry to deprive you of any right you may have in the matter, and the question can be held until you have an opportunity to look into it.

THE SHORT REPORT.

Mr. Fullerton—I intended to put in those reports after that question was determined. I am a little embarrassed in continuing the line of investigation without having this question disposed of. However, I will venture to do so. I will put the short report into the hands of the witness and ask further questions in regard to it.

To Witness—Look at Exhibit 50, and state whether you recognize it as one of the reports alluded to. [Shown witness.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do with that report—Exhibit 50? A.—I think I showed this report and also another to Gen. Tracy, and he told me—

The Court—Don't tell what he said.

Q.—What did you do with the report?

Mr. Evarts—There is evidence about this report given by Mr. Moulton under which it has been received in evidence. Now, whatever this witness can properly bring into that evidence now must proceed from something that has passed between him and Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—That is so, certainly, as to the conversation. He can, nevertheless, state what he did, showing an act—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Well, it comes to nothing.

WHAT HE DID WITH THE REPORT.

Q.—What did you do with the report? A.—I put this report and the other into the hands of Mr. Moulton in pursuance of a suggestion from Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Evarts—That last I object to—"in pursuance of a suggestion from Gen. Tracy."

Judge Neilson—Strike out the words "in pursuance of a suggestion," &c.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, it is a part of the res gestæ.

Judge Neilson—It was put into the hands of Mr. Moulton. That is all you inquired for.

Mr. Fullerton—May I not ask at whose suggestion?

Mr. Evarts—No, not unless it is our suggestion—our parties, I mean, as you understand.

The Witness—Mr. Tracy said if I made my report—

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind what Mr. Tracy said;

—giving its general character—as will support our view of their relations. Will your Honor permit me to say that all we require of this witness is the simple identification of the papers. He gives no substantive evidence himself beyond that, and it is entirely a question of discretion with your Honor whether that further examination shall be suspended until a future occasion. It is quite evident, if your Honor pleases, that this correspondence can have no possible relation to this case, except on the question of damages.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach (continuing)—For whatever may be the relations which this correspondence shows between the parties, even if it was of a hostile and quarrelsome restraint, I do not understand that affects the principal question, or would justify Mr. Henry Ward Beecher in seducing the plaintiff's wife.

The Court—It would not go to that question, and the question now is of a mere economy of time.

Mr. Fullerton—I will make this suggestion to your Honor. I can have this correspondence ready to-morrow morning, and then will have the letters identified by the witness and put in evidence, so that they can proceed to cross-examine when they see fit to.

The Court—I think that, as a matter of economy of time, would do.

MR. EVARTS WANTS THE DIRECT EXAMINATION CONCLUDED.

Mr. Evarts—We have made no suggestions that quarrelsome couples could have their purity invaded by anybody. My only proposition is, that I wish to have all the evidence that is to be produced from this witness before the court before I cross-examine; for, I do not know how much any of the evidence may be affected by my cross-examination, and though we are very unwilling to put our friends to any inconvenience, yet they have had possession of these papers always—the parties themselves—and they can go on with the witness, or they can have an adjournment if they wish. I do not propose, by any consent of mine, to undertake to have this witness examined upon our part unless he is through on his own part; and your Honor, I think, will see that we are right.

The Court—I recognize that right. I think you have the right.

Mr. Beach—We will occupy the time, your Honor, by identifying every one of them. We will introduce them by and by.

Mr. Evarts—You will introduce them before I cross-examine.

Mr. Beach—We shall see.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; we shall see.

The Court—I think it would be better, gentlemen, to agree upon something that will save time.

Mr. Beach—I quite agree to it, Sir.

The Court—I think before they finish the cross-examination they ought to see those letters.

Mr. Beach—Yes, but your Honor will not compel us to produce our evidence until we are prepared to produce it. I suppose your Honor will not deny our right to identify evidence and then produce it when we can.

The Court—I don't mean to say that; but still they would have the right to cross-examine upon any paper you might put in.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, Sir; they would after we introduce it; but they cannot compel us to introduce it now.

The Court—Proceed, gentlemen, to the identification of your papers, for it may occupy some time.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir, certainly it will, as there are over one hundred of them, not over a score of which we propose to introduce, and they must be selected out.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we have nothing to do with your case.

Mr. Fullerton—We are thankful, Sir, for that.

Mr. Beach—We have considerable to do with yours—

The Court (to the jury)—Gentlemen, for the purpose of economizing time, and in order to allow counsel to select their papers, we will take our usual recess now, and until 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. Beach—That will not help us, Sir.

The Court—You can do it in that time, I think.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir. We cannot begin to select them in that time.

The Court—Can you proceed with some other witness, and let this witness stand aside until to-morrow morning?

Mr. Beach—We can do it, Sir, if your Honor will give us from now until the usual time of recess.

The Court—Do you mean until 2 o'clock?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Very well. Then we will take our recess until 2 o'clock.

The court then ordered a recess until 2 P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Although the recess was unusually long, the counsel on both sides were several minutes late in coming in. Mr. Fullerton, who habitually seems to suffer from the heat and closeness of the court-room, requested that the windows should be opened, and then proceeded with the examination of Mr. Tilton, as follows:

Q.—At what time did you usually go away in your lecturing season? A.—Sometimes in October, sometimes in November.

Q.—And how long would you generally be absent from home? A.—Sometimes until February or March.

Q.—Succeeding? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the habit of visiting home in the interim? A.—I was whenever my engagements permitted me to go home. The season ordinarily occupied from seventy to seventy-eight days, exclusive of Saturday nights.

Q.—And during those absences did you correspond with your wife? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—How frequently did you write to her usually? A.—Excuse me, I did not hear you.

Q.—How frequently did you usually write to her? A.—Oh, I always wrote to her every day.

Q.—And how frequently did she write to you? A.—Every day, I think. There may have been occasional exceptions; that was the rule.

Q.—Every day? A.—I wrote to her every day, and she wrote to me every day; that was the rule of our correspondence.

Q.—State whether those [handing four letters to witness] are some of the letters written to you by your wife during your absence in 1867? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer these letters in evidence.

Judge Neilson—They are received.

Mr. Fullerton read the following letter:

MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS TO HER HUSBAND.

AT YOUR DESK, Monday, Jan. 7, 1867.

MY PRECIOUS HUSBAND: I find our language very poor in superlatives when I attempt to describe my soul's love. What a delicious way you have of rebuking and teaching me! I will never again forget to date my letters, be sure; yet, as I have written daily to you, I supposed you would receive them in regular succession, and it did not occur to me that the date was always necessary.

And when, my sweet, will you *talk* to me as you write, pretending always that you think I am the loveliest and best of little wives. My bump of approbativeness is so thoroughly satisfied when you praise me—though it be true or not I am content—I go singing and light-hearted about my work, every difficulty is straightened, and life is sweet.

Yes, darling; I will join you in your New-Year's resolution as far as possible. I will go hand in hand with you, yet *you know* your strides will far outreach mine.

Oh, how shameful to say that henceforth you wish to join *me* and the saints in the pilgrimage toward Zion—you who know my infirmities so well! Must I not think that long absence hath made thee mad? I verily long and yearn to be your ideal wife, and if you will continue in prayer with patience, the promise is sure!! It rests me a dreadful struggle not to see your dear face this week, but to-day's letter, showing your resigned and contented state, helps me to be content also.

What a blessing you are to me in every way.

Mrs. Beecher made a long call on me to-day, and sent much love to you. Mattie and Katie Bradshaw also called. Please mention Mr. Ovington in some of your letters; it would gratify him that you remembered him.

I bless God for your continued good health. Do not go to places off the railroads, where you must expose yourself by long rides—you cannot afford to risk your precious life thus. The little girls, I am afraid, are going to have their wish by having the hooping-cough; they cough dreadfully. Good night, my love. Shall we ever be done with our caressings when this long waiting is ended? Yours entirely,

ELIZABETH.

The letter was marked in evidence EXHIBIT No. 81.

Mr. Fullerton then read the following letter:

THE SHIP'S CABIN, AT MY DESK, }
Jan. 9, 1867. }

MY BELOVED: It is quite time you should have a little insight into the manner in which I am using your hard-wrought earnings. I send you a list of my receipts and outlays since your departure. My heart is sick at the figures, while I make confession, with shame and sorrow, that I can do no better in my situation. Had my bumps of benevolence and approbativeness been smaller, then would I more nearly realize your ideal; yet I could change the color of my eyes as well as change in these respects, I fear. Journeay's bill, White & Nichols', Valentine Bergen's, Roland Johnson's, and others have been sent in again at the New Year, so I have thought it necessary to ask of Mr. Storrs their amount, as you said I might do. Please answer this letter with particular rebuke, if you feel it; I want to bear it. One of the greatest causes for gratitude which I have is in your continued good health. Once more I would bless you for your delicious letters. They will be a legacy to my children when I no longer live to preserve them. I will try to take better care of my wretched self, *because the best man in all the world loves me.*

Yours with entire devotion, WIFE.

The letter was marked in evidence Exhibit No. 82.

Mr. Fullerton read the following letter:

OUR HOME, Jan. 10, 1867.

MY DEAR ONE: I feel how poor and meagre my letters are in comparison with yours. When the envelope inclosing the account of your Saturday night's lecture at Mt. Vernon, and Sunday's reflections on the forest walk in Winter, together with a letter to Libby and one to the little girls were received to-day, a happier household it would be impossible to find than we were while reading it. We all bless you, love you, and pray for you. Now, I fain would delight to comfort you in like manner, but the gift is not given to me. Ah, well, my darling, it is my love that makes you happy. So all these parts of your letter which give me your soul, though extravagant, thrill me all over with ecstasy. My great bugbear and nightmare is that I will hide my love or treat you ill when you return; better that I die ere we meet again. It rejoices me to hear that you are happy and enjoy your life. The children and myself have never been so happy as this Winter in our home. Its beauty continues, nay, grows so full of your dear self. May no unclean spirit ever enter here to defile it. I have not been out to-day nor had company. A snow-storm raged this morning. I am reading the histories to the children. I accomplish very little of what I expected to do this Winter. I have reached the height of my attainments in human learning, I fear. Perhaps I may learn a more excellent lore of the Great Teacher; for *this knowledge* I hunger and thirst. How delightful that we are of one mind. You call me your "heart's twin:" I want to be. I pray without ceasing that God would perfect our love. Good-night. Sometimes I lie awake for hours because I cannot nestle in your arms.

ELIZABETH.

The letter was marked in evidence Exhibit No. 83.

Mr. Fullerton read the following letter, announcing that he would omit immaterial parts of all the letters he was putting in evidence:

"WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1867.

'What shall I give to my beloved' to-day? He has my heart—my entire life. Is there aught else a woman can give? But it hath little power to cheer or bless, parted by time and space. We are to be very happy when again we reunite our lives. I feel so buoyant and yet so fearful lest I fail to please you. I have been again with Mr. O.," &c. "I shall go to-night to hear Mr. Beecher open the Fraternity course. I am more and more inclined to have you break loose from the *Independent* and lead a more perfect literary life, or else start a new paper which shall be more worthy of you." Then again,

"When I see
God for myself, he hears that name of thine,
And sees within my eyes the tears of two.
My lips hunger to kiss you.
Adieu, YOUR OWN."

The letter was marked Exhibit No. 84.

Q.—Look at these letters in 1868 and say what they are - if they are letters written by your wife to you? A.—They are.

Mr. Fullerton then read the following:

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 28, 1868.

MY BELOVED: Don't you know the peculiar phase of Christ's character as a lover is so precious to me because of my consecration and devotion to *you?* I learn to love you from my love to *Him;* I have learned to love *Him* from loving you!

I couple you with Him, nor do I feel it one whit irreverent as a *man bowed down with grief for my sins.* And as every day I adorn myself consciously as a bride to meet her bridegroom, so, in like manner, I lift imploring hands that my *soul's love* may be prepared.

I, with the little girls, after you left us with overflowing eyes and hearts, consecrated ourselves to our work and to *you.*

Do not fear but that God heard, well pleased, the aspirations of those little children. I will rouse all my energies to make them happy, that they may not suffer with loneliness for you—while I constantly inspire them with reverence and love for you. My waking thoughts last night were of you. My rising thoughts this morning were of you. I bless you; I honor you; I love you. God sustain us, and help us both to keep our vows. Yours entirely,

ELIZABETH, WIFE.

The children each send their pure love.

SUNSHINE, Monday, Feb. 4, 1868.

MY DARLING: I write to you now in the morning, instead of the evening, because the shadows of loneliness fall on me then, and, I fear, darken your spirit. Yours, inclosing $100, from New-Castle, reached me last night. I have now received $300. * * * I feel the credit of my reputation as a financier depends upon the judicious manner of laying out these precious funds. I see in those bank-notes the brain and blood of my heart's treasure. If you expect me to save every month * * *, I cannot, darling, for to do that I have to encroach upon this month's salary. However, I do expect to do something. Rest assured I will not involve you any more. * * * You say that the four miles' walk at New-Castle "was a whole gospel to my soul." I read that over and over, and thanked God with all my soul for giving you that experience. I see you now walking in the sunshine, heartful, joyful, praising God. You did not need me then. But I follow on, and would fain catch the hem of your garment as you pass along, that I, too, may have a blessing. I yearn and pray unweariedly to grow worthy of your love.

Wife ELIZABETH.

By-bye. Yours, undividedly.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1868.

MY ——: Supply, to gratify your own heart most perfectly, some endearing epithet. I sent you my valentine this morning, and because I have laid out work for the morrow with the little girls, I come again to you to-night that you may not miss my Saturday letter.

Blessings on you! Blessings on you, beloved! Yours from Crawfordsville (I shall evermore remember that place with gladness) came to-day. To hear that you are happy, cheerful, and love me, is more than even my faith could hope. I wept over it, I laughed over it, I prayed over it, and in the midst of my exultation, Mattie called in, and though I was under vows not to read your letters, I did the next best thing, which was to get the bottle of wine you sent me the night you left, and drank your bodily and spiritual health. * * * * *

Mattie is hungry to hear from you. I think she feels a little care that Mr. B. visits here. See how great a power he and your dear self have over the heart. She said, "Lib., I heard through Mrs. Morrill that Mr. B. called on you Wednesday. I believe he likes you ever so much." Now, my darling, I have often urged him to visit Mattie, believing he would find her more comforting and restful than I can be. *She* would be refreshed and cheered—while, as for me, I who am rich in the fullness of your delicious love, have no need. Save for his sake I am gratified if I may minister, and thank God the while.

Oh, dear Theodore, husband, how much I rejoice in your love—am kept in perfect humiliation that he who knows me so well should love so grandly. This is the theme of all my thoughts. No other sentiment or creature hath power to move me.

The chords of my heart are set to the harmony of love *for you.* Now, how I may be able to express this to you when you return, I know not. That the flame will always burn, I know—but that, by reason of infirmities, it shall glow upon the cheek and through the eye, I know not. In God only is my trust. He knows my heart's desire. I implore you to live "by faith and not by sight," with regard to your dear little wife. Now to Him who is able to keep both soul and body, I commit you this night. Farewell. Yours devotedly,

ELIZABETH.

SUNDAY MORNING, March 15, 1868.

MY DEAR BELOVED: I find myself running to the calendar as often to discover the date of your return as before my babes were born. I watch the date of their birth. I have settled my mind to receive you two weeks from to-day. Do not disappoint me. But I shall have nothing to say to you save love; for have I not faithfully told you each day's events and experiences? Now, this is unfortunate. There remains naught for me but to recapitulate, and I crave your patience in advance. If the thought of seeing you is so delicious, what will be the reality?

To-day I have had great satisfaction with my dear family. I have one supreme wish for our children, that they may now learn and accept the intimacy of the Friend—God—which will help them rule their own spirit. Conquerors they will then be. * * * In closing, I love you solemnly, truly. Come to me.

Your own ELIZABETH.

Mr. Fuller reads the following:

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 26, 1869.

DEARLY BELOVED: It is with delight and for refreshment that I hasten, as opportunity offers, to sit down without interruption to write and think of you. It is not true that I write of you, as well as to you. Oh, my own dear husband, could I but enjoy your companionship now a little while! I cannot understand why the demon weariness, fault-finding and ungenerous selfishness, and many hateful little sprites, hang about me perpetually when you are with me, to modify and lessen our possible enjoyment. I was thinking, last evening, in looking out upon the clear, beautiful moonlight, how different were the shadows of night, though they be the shadows of night, from the shadows of the mind and heart. The former purifies and cheers, the latter depresses. I was grieved not to mail a line to you early this morning, but last night my usual time of chatting with you was occupied by a visit from Mrs. W., and an evening call from Mr. and Mrs. T. Besides, my sweet, you must realize the little—* * *

Mr. Fullerton—I omit that.

[Reading again.] Carroll is waiting to take this random letter to the office. Good-bye, and good-night. Your own dear wife, who is proud and fond of her husband.

TILTON'S LETTERS TO HIS WIFE.

Q.—Look at the letters I now show you and say whether they are letters—or some of them—which you wrote to your wife during your absence. [Handing witness several letters.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton then read the following letters:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., }
Sunday Morning, Feb. 9, 1868. }

MY DEAR ANGEL: I dreamed of you all last night, and awoke thinking of you this morning. How much I want to see you! How I yearn after you! How my soul blesses you day by day! I can never describe how precious your love of your husband has appeared to him during these few weeks past. Your singleness, your fervor, your purity, your devotion—they fill my mind and heart with reverence, adoration, and humility.

I regard my last evening spent with you at home as the most memorable point in my whole life. You opened for me that night the gate of Heaven which had so long seemed shut.

Ever since I have had nothing but glory, thanksgiving, and praise. If ever a man was made a new creature, that man was I—no more despondency—no more repining—no more vain regrets—no more loss of self-respect—no more groveling in the dust. On the contrary, I am once again a man among men, and a Christian among Christians. Now, this transformation I owe to yourself, to your irrepressible love and devotion, to your ceaseless prayers, and to your victorious faith.

You always have in your power either to crown or dethrone me. You have the chief ruling influence of my life. Your words, your wishes, your looks, your thoughts act on me like magic. When I am doing you any injury, or slight, or hardness, I am made so miserable that I do not wish to live. When I am making you happy I walk like a prince newly come into his kingdom.

Your letters, since I have been from home this last time, have been the dearest you ever penned. They are royal in their love. Each one fills me with renewed pride and joy in my wife. O my darling, in comparison with such love as you express, how poor is the friendship of all other friends! I have never seen any one who loves as you do. You have the richest of all human hearts. I am pledged to you forever. My vows I shall keep, and not break. With God's help, and with yours, I shall be the faithfulest man in the world. Blessings on your soul, this Sabbath day. Ever yours, THEODORE.

CLINTON, Iowa, Feb. 20, 1868.

PET: Heigh oh! Five of your letters have just come to me in a bunch. Here is richness. They have put me into such a merry humor that my blood has been laughing up and down my veins. They make a handful. Nay! more than that—a heartful. Hereafter give yourself a longer interval between the day of writing and the date when you expect that I will receive the letter. Perhaps a week is not too much.

I am sorry to learn that the letter from Warren, Ohio, in which I inclosed you the fifty-dollar bill, has not reached you. I have just dropped a note of inquiry to Warren on the subject.

This town is on the west bank of the Mississippi. I have just come to it, late in the afternoon, and expect to fly away from it on the train immediately after my lecture. I am spending the few remaining minutes of sunlight in penning these lines—the only chance I shall get to write to you from Clinton at all. My last was from Crawfordsville. My second visit to that little college town was full of pleasure. I was very cordially received, had a crowded house, left the boys out of debt, and went away in fine humor. Reaching Chicago at 9 in the evening, I was met at the station by Col. Elliott, who said that Betsy was at the opera hearing Janauschek. * * * * * * *

The corner of this sheet crowds itself against the side of your letters as they lie here on the table, just as I would like to crowd my hand into yours, or both of yours into mine at that blessed moment. How I would like to be at home to-day, or else, how I would like to see you here to-day. The weather is warm enough for grass to grow, birds to build, and hearts to love.

You ask me if I like to read the reiteration of your love. Yes; your darling loves to hear his mate sing. Your love for me, as expressed in your letters, is my chief joy and rejoicing in this world. It makes life seem braver living to me. It makes my journeys nothing but trifles and my hardships a bagatelle. It puts vigor into my subject and joy into my work. I look around at my fellow travelers in the cars and my coworkers everywhere, and ask myself: "I wonder if these people have as much spring and motive for work as I now have."

The thought of giving you a home, free and clear of debt, is a tonic to my whole system.

I am somewhat tired, thin, and pale, but never was so cheery in my life—never so free from fretfulness; never so thankful for my prosperity, and never as happy in my love for wife and children. This makes a man of me by day. Give the chicks my dearest love, and kiss them for me.

Faithfully yours, THEODORE.

P. S.—That word "faithfully" means "a great deal."

MONONGAHELA HOUSE, }
PITTSBURG, Jan. 10, 1870. }

MY DARLING WIFE: I owe the short remainder of this evening to you, and shall fulfill my debt. I was unable to keep my promise (made in a preceding letter) to write to you on Sunday. Early on Sunday morning I went to see a lawyer, to study, in his books, the legality or illegality of the New-York Legislature's revocation of the Fifteenth Amendment. In the afternoon I addressed a meeting of children. In the evening I wrote an editorial article, reaching past midnight.

All this, you know, was not here in Pittsburg, but in Tideoute; but this morning, since my editorial could not go fast enough by mail to reach the office before Tuesday afternoon, I telegraphed it in full. It contains both legal and poetical quotations, and I am curious to see how many blunders will be made in transmitting it. The title is "The Mutineers at Albany." I had previously sent a leader on "Mr. Pip and his Great Expectations."

My sojourn in Tideoute was made very agreeable by kind and hospitable friends, who entertained me with the piano, the flute, the vox humana, and the voices of two canaries, and a mocking-bird.

The journey from Tideoute to Pittsburg, which I was nearly the whole day in making, lay all the way along the banks of the Allegheny, one of the most wild, picturesque, and romantic of rivers. The weather was lovely and the scenery charming. I do not know of a more beautiful panorama from a car-window. I alluded to it to-night in opening my lecture. My house was crowded—every seat in the Academy of Music being filled, galleries and all. After I have spoken in Pittsburg, I always feel I have got through the most important occasion which my Western trip presents. Pittsburg is my Western Boston.

I send herewith a sorrowful letter from a stranger in Wisconsin, which, if you care to do so, you may answer. With the exception of your lead-pencil note from Garrison's, I have not heard a word from you since I came away. I suppose, of course, that you have written, but all the mail-trains seem to be out of joint, and nothing arrives in time.

My last week's earnings I sent to Frank Moulton, in order that he might pay for the share of Union stock which I purchased from La Fumee. I had given my note to La Fumee for $450, payable Jan. 1, so that debt is out of the way. I now owe Mr. Johnson $500 and Mr. Storrs $500, and I am keeping an accurate account of what I owe to you.

Paying my debts is as intoxicating as wine—it is one of the chief delights of life.

You have never seen the oil regions. I have been in them four days. During the time have seen hardly less than a thousand oil-wells, some of them a thousand feet deep; some of them yielding a hundred barrels a day, and making their owners as rich as princes; and some of them dry, useless, and profitless—a means of ruining many speculators. I must have passed the very spot to-day where Washington crossed the Allegheny on a raft. If that thrifty gentleman had suspected the existence of petroleum, he might have spent his life in sinking wells, building derricks, and tanking oil, and hav enever become the Father of his Country.

I have received, to-night, a telegraphic dispatch from Steubenville, Ohio, inviting me to make my sojourn to-morrow at the Female Seminary in that place, which I expect to do. * * * Give my love to the children, and say that I shall take an early opportunity to write them a letter. But, as a general rule, my only chance to get a pen in my hand is between my lecture and my bed-time; and oftentimes the committee steal away even this little bit of coveted leisure. * * * So my letters cannot be numerous.

My remembrances to Sophie, and to the other members of "my house and heart."

Lovingly yours, THEODORE.

Mr. Fullerton read the following letter:

A VEXATIOUS INKSTAND.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sunday, Jan. 16, 1870.

MY DEAR WIFE: A fierce rain is falling, and the window-panes are pelted with it. My sojourn is in a stately house, situated on a high ridge of land, and overlooking the Lagonda Valley. The exposed and commanding situation gives me all the voices of the storm. Heaven's great organ blows to-night.

I repeat my cry of "No letters." *One* letter, indeed, I *did* receive last evening, but it was the one you had sent to Tideoute a week before. I have received none direct from home. It was because I worried myself with thinking that something was wrong that I sent you the telegram from Columbus. The answer to that telegram came promptly; I received it on the same day that I sent the dispatch.

I am writing these lines from the most vexatious of inkstands—a little aged glass bottle, with an ebb-tide of muddy ink at the bottom of it. I wanted to write you a long and gossipy lingo. But here, in a rich man's house, I have barely ink enough to sign my name. Mem.: when strangers (particularly literary men) make a visit to *our* house, provide them with good ink if even you have to give them a bad breakfast. * * *

What you said in the delayed letters from Tideoute about finances and about your newfound measure in financiering, has determined me to make you my banker for the funds which I receive during the rest of my journey. Deposit them in the savings bank.

A happy pair, a ten weeks' bride and groom, are in the house—both young, handsome and jubilant—the light of the honeymoon shining in their faces—"youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm." O, the merry, merry days when *we* were young. * * *

I have worked all night long on Friday, writing my comments on Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated." I wrote the entire article between bedtime and morning. After all, I fear that the slow mail-trains pay such respect to the Sabbath as will detain my letter too late for next week's paper.

Frank Moulton will take care of the business on which La Fumeé called.

I cannot pen with this pitiful ink the love which my heart prompts me to send; for there is only one more drop in the bottle, and *that* I must save for directing the envelope.

Affectionately yours, THEODORE.

Mr. Fullerton—Something was the matter with the pen as well as the ink.

The letter was marked in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton read the following letter:

THERE IS BUT ONE HOME.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 30, 1870.

MY DEAR PET: In this far-away town, the extreme western limit of my journey, I feel my home-sickness more than ever before. To-morrow morning I begin my slow march eastward; but I shall feel like a sailor tossed on the sea until I get to my final haven of rest in my own house. There is but one home. * * *

Yesterday I made a visit to the Legislature which is now here in session. It is a fine-looking body of men. During my brief presence in the Senate an old law, which did not permit a mother to inherit a dead child's property on equal terms with the father, was taken up, discussed, put to vote, and unanimously repealed. Think of an advanced measure like this receiving no dissenting vote. I was never before so greatly pleased with any spectacle in a legislative body. It will not be a dozen years before woman's suffrage will be the law of Iowa.

One hundred members of the Legislature were present at my lecture last evening.

This afternoon I had a long walk with Gov. Merrill and Attorney General O'Connor, visiting the grounds of the projected Capitol of the State.

My room at the hotel has been filled with callers ever since I came here yesterday morning. The town is full of public men. I have received much kindness from many people. Every year I get more and more Westernized. I shall send Cad out here to begin his future on the west bank of the Mississippi.

The supper-bell now rings and I am waited for at the table by some gentlemen with whom I have promised to drink a cup of tea.

Affectionately yours, THEODORE.

The letter was marked in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton next read the following letter:

THE LAST NOTE.

OBERLIN, OHIO, Feb. 21, 1870.

MY DARLING: This is the last note of my dreary correspondence and home-sick absence. I am like one who having waited through the night now watches for the morning. Wednesday at Whitehall (on Lake Champlain) will complete my programme; then, as Browning says, "only a touch and we combine."

Affectionately yours, THEODORE.

The letter was marked in evidence.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Fullerton then proceeded with the examination of the witness as follows:

Q.—In some of those letters Mrs. Tilton made reference to her salary. What did that mean, Mr. Tilton? A.—It meant that she had all the money that I had; I usually sent her my earnings; perhaps that particular letter, if you can give me the date of it, may bring some special arrangement up to my mind; I do not remember it now.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not remember the date.

Witness (continuing)—There was a time when she had a bank account of her own; I don't know whether it was that time.

Q.—Was there any allowance made to her of any specific sum during any period of time for pin-money—anything of that kind? A.—Why, I don't remember that, Sir.

Mr. Beach—There was something said about $40 a week.

Witness—Oh, that was two or three years afterward; she had a bank account in one or two banks in Brooklyn; not two at the same time; sometimes in one bank, sometimes in another bank.

Mr. Fullerton—Something was said about $40 a week in one of the letters read some days ago. What did that mean? A.—My impression is that it refers to the Fall of 1872; I had forgotten it; all I know about it is what the letter itself mentions.

Q.—In some of your letters you say you received no letters from home since you had left; did you finally receive letters that were forwarded to you? A.—Yes, Sir; they were frequently subject to accidents by the mail trains being detained by the snow, and then on going to a Post Office I would get no letters there, and sometimes they would be sent on from one office to another. In that way one letter has sometimes pursued me through three or four towns, and occasionally half a dozen letters would reach me together. For instance, a letter would come to a town after I had left and then it would be sent to the next town where I had gone, and reach there after I had left, and then it would be sent to the next town and come after I had left, and, finally, half a dozen letters would be made up and sent to me by some kind Postmaster who knew where I was; and in that way they would come to me in a heap.

HE FURNISHED NO PART OF BESSIE TURNER'S SCHOOL BILLS.

Q.—Before recess you said something to the effect that Mr. Beecher had paid the school bills of Bessie Turner. What knowledge have you of any acts of Mr. Beecher in that respect?

Mr. Evarts—From Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, from Mr. Beecher.

The Witness—My knowledge was derived from Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Not from Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—During Bessie's absence at school did you furnish any money directly or indirectly for her expenses? A.—Did I?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir, not a penny.

Mr. Fullerton—I believe that is all.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Tilton was subjected to cross-examination by Mr. Evarts, as follows:

Q.—Prior to the time that you were married until your wife left you, as you have stated, about the 11th of July, 1874, was there any separation of home or residence between you other than such as happened by journeys or engagements that took you apart? A.—No, Sir; perhaps I should qualify that answer by saying that in the early part of December, 1870, Mrs. Tilton went for two or three days to her mother's house at her mother's request.

Q.—Well, leaving you? A.—Well, it has since been called a separation; I did not regard it as such at the time; I wish to be entirely accurate about it.

Q.—It was a separation in the sense of being away from your house and being at her mother's for a certain period of time? A.—Yes; for two or three days, I think.

Q.—And with that exception you lived together as man and wife from your marriage until she left you on the 11th of July? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE LEFT HER, INTENDING A SEPARATION.

Q.—Now, just preceding this 11th of July, did you leave her and the house in the sense of intending or purposing a separation? A.—I did, Sir, on the night of Monday or Tuesday or Wednesday, I do not know which, of that week, but it was the night on which she came home and reported to me that she had testified before the committee.

Q.—And you did then leave with the purpose of separation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you take leave of her in that sense? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of leaving the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, when did you go back? Can you give us this date? A.—Well, it was the night of her appearance before the committee, and of her announcement to me that the committee was in existence; if you can give me that date, that would be the date.

Mr. Evarts—This appearance of Mrs. Tilton before the committee we understand to have been on the 6th of July.

Witness—What day of the week was that? Mr. Evarts—That I do not know.

Mr. Beach—Monday, Mr. Shearman says.

Mr. Evarts—If the 11th was Saturday, the 6th was Monday.

Witness—Yes, Sir; that was the date.

Q.—Were you at home when Mrs. Tilton came to the house that night? A.—Yes, Sir; I was in my library.

Q.—And that was late at night? A.—Not late; about 10 o'clock.

Q.—Now when did you leave her and the house as with the purpose of separating? A.—About an hour afterward.

Q.—That same night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What day did you return; what part of the day? A.—I returned the next morning to see Gen. Tracy.

Q.—I mean what time did you return to her? Witness (continuing the answer)—And he gave me such an account of her appearance before the committee that I went back.

Mr. Evarts—No matter about that Mr. Tilton; you will be so kind as to answer my questions.

HE RETURNED TO THE HOUSE AFTERWARD.

Q.—When did you return to the house? A.—I think the next day, possibly the next afternoon; that is my present impression.

Q.—And did you thereafter remain with your wife as you had been before? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Now are you able to say distinctly whether that was the 7th you returned, or the 8th?

Witness—What day was Monday?

Mr. Evarts—Monday was the 6th.

Witness—My impression is—

Mr. Evarts—Was it not between those two days? Was it in the night between those two days? A.—No, Sir; I don't think it was late in the night; my impression is that it was next day in the afternoon; still I would not undertake to speak positively about it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is not material. Now, what time of the day did Mrs. Tilton leave your house on the 11th? A.—I should think about 6 o'clock in the morning; possibly a little later.

Q.—Did she take leave of you? A.—Yes, Sir; she woke me up and bade me good-by; she said she was going away forever.

Q.—Did she tell you where she was going? A.—She did, Sir; to Mr. Ovington's.

Q.—Did you afterward follow her or see her there? A.—Yes, Sir; I went there and breakfasted with the family.

Q.—With her and the family where she was? A.—Yes, Sir.

MRS. TILTON'S RESIDENCE.

Q.—And so far as you know has she resided in that family ever since? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—So far as you know? A.—She has been out of town in Connecticut, so far as I understand, since.

Q.—But as a residence, so far as you know? A.—I have heard of her being there and in other places; whether it is her residence or not I can't say.

Q.—Have you heard of her being at any other place as a residence than at Mr. Ovington's? A.—I don't know what you mean by residence; I have heard of her being at Connecticut, at New-Jersey, and at other places.

Q.—You know, I take it, the difference between a residence and a visit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now answer my question. A.—I did not understand that her residence was at Mr. Ovington's.

Q.—Where do you understand that it is? A.—I understand that it is at my house.

Q.—Have you heard of her being at any other place as a residence except Mr. Ovington's? A.—I never heard of her being at Mr. Ovington's as a residence.

Q.—Do you still think she resides at your, or her, house? A.—I think it is her residence, but she does not reside at her residence. [Laughter.]

The Court—Gentlemen, will you please be quiet? It is surprising you interrupt the proceedings in this way.

Q.—I observe you say, when asked your age, that you are about thirty-nine. What do you mean by that? A.—I mean exactly what I said.

Q.—Don't you know your age? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is it? A.—About thirty-nine years.

Q.—When were you born? A.—Oct. 2, 1835.

Q.—Now, at the time of your marriage, what was the situation or employment in which you were? A.—I was connected with, I think at that time, the New-York *Observer.* Yes, Sir; I believe I am correct in that.

Q.—And what was your wife's position in respect to residence, or occupation, if any, at that time? A.—My wife resided at No. 45 Livingston street with her mother.

Q.—Who was then a widow? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And had no employment other than as a member of that family? She was in no pursuit of life, not a teacher, or any other occupation?

Witness—Do you now refer to her mother or to herself?

Mr. Evarts—Herself.

Witness—No, Sir; she had not any occupation.

Q.—And what were your respective ages at the time? A.—I was married on the day I was twenty years of age; Mrs. Tilton was between one and two years older than I was.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. TILTON PREVIOUS TO MARRIAGE.

Q.—And how had your acquaintance which led to your marriage been formed, and where? A.—I became acquainted with her when I was about ten years old; her family then lived in New-York, in the same square with my father's house; I was a schoolmate of her brother, Joseph H. Richards; I knew her as she was a very little girl.

Q.—And were you familiar as playmates or schoolmates? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At that early age? A.—Yes, Sir; I was more familiar with her brother at an early age than I was with her, because I went to school with him; I saw her very frequently at her mother's house.

Q.—How long prior to your marriage had the ordinary attentions leading to marriage commenced? A.—I think, Sir, from about the time I was sixteen years old.

Q.—So that you were very well acquainted with her at the time you married her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And from that time until she left you was not the intercourse between you such that would make two persons understand and know one another as close and intimate and constant as is possible in human affairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

MRS. TILTON'S INTELLECTUAL POWERS.

Q.—Now, Sir, what estimate do you put upon the intellectual powers of your wife? A.—I think she has more than common brain.

Q.—What, upon her education? A.—I was about to say she had more than the ordinary education, but, perhaps, I ought not to make such a statement. She was educated at the Packard Institute, in this city, and went through a full course, I believe. She has the ordinary education of any young woman who has gone through a female college.

Q.—That is the form of education? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then in the discipline of literature and companionship with elevated characters, and the discipline of life, how do you place her—in respect of education? A.—She has always been fond of books; she has read constantly; I won't say in any profound degree. She was fond of reading aloud to me and of being read aloud to by me. She was always fond of whatever was good in literature, in art, and in music, and she was fond of poetry.

HER ASSOCIATIONS WITH CULTIVATED PEOPLE.

Q.—Now, in association with men of elevated talents and character, what have been her opportunities? A.—Do you mean that as another form of asking me what public men have been in the habit of coming to my house?

Q.—I don't care. My object is to see whether she has had associations with elevated and cultivated people during the course of her married life; I have no objection to any names. A.—Well, Sir, during all our married life we have had guests at our house, and we have frequently visited other houses; and she has seen very many men and women of rank and cultivation.

Q.—And appreciated and shared with you that companionship, has she not? A.—Yes, to a certain degree. I don't think she ever cared very much for men because of their rank or fame.

Q.—Not external. But their characters and faculties. Didn't she estimate men according to them? A.—I think that she always took the greatest interest in those that were most necessitous, those that were most suffering. I don't think that she looked to the highest states in the world, but rather bent to the lowly and unfortunate.

SHE WAS A VERY LOVELY WOMAN.

Q.—She was of a kindly nature and a charitable disposition? A.—She was a very lovely woman.

Q.—Your career during this time, since your marriage, has been that of a journalist in its different stages, and of a writer, and of a public speaker, either of the lyceum or at the hustings, has it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And your habits at home, so far as you have been at home when occasions permitted, have been those of a reader and writer, have they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did your wife participate in those interests and employments of yours with you? A.—Yes. I very frequently read to her what I had written. Sometimes she acted as my amanuensis.

Q.—Did she give you the benefit of her sympathy and aid in any way that you needed in that regard? A.—She did, if she agreed with what I wrote; if she didn't, she gave me the opposite.

Q.—At any rate, the subject was shared between you, either in concurrence or opposition? A.—Yes. She always knew of my thoughts—of all my labors.

Q.—And you hers? A.—I think not, as the result proved.

Q.—Well, as for the result it is the matter now in dispute? A.—Yes

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Bohemian Girl (English Opera)—Mme. Van. Zandt, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Cayla.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Annual Charity Ball.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Women of the Day.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—As You Like It—Mrs. Rousby, Mr. George Clarke.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

PARK THEATRE.—Giroflé-Girofla (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Rogues of New-York—The Bear Hunters—Mr. J. B. Studley.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—Grand Symphony Concert—Under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Color Paintings.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the* 1st *inst.*

The loss of Mr. Carpenter to the Republican strength in the Senate is a very severe one, and we regret it much for many reasons. During the next few years Mr. Carpenter could have been more useful than ever to his party and the people. In the approaching contest with the Democratic Party we need all our forces, and to be deprived of Mr. Carpenter can only be regarded as a great misfortune. He has been defeated by a series of petty local intrigues, and the election of Mr. Cameron seems to be accepted as substantially a victory for the Democrats. Wisconsin has thus changed a very strong man for a very weak one, and nobody outside that State will be proud of her bargain.

It is evident that the plan of reciprocity in trade between this country and the Canadian Dominion has no considerable popularity in the States, and but little more in the Dominion. The treaty which was proposed last Winter was purposely postponed by the Senate in order to give an opportunity to ascertain public opinion with reference to it, and that was, on the whole, entirely adverse. The treaty received some intelligent support from a considerable portion of the press, but it was bitterly opposed by a number of the manufacturing and other interests directly concerned. Yesterday Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made an elaborate explanation in the Senate of the views of the opponents of the treaty, and immediately afterward, in executive session, the treaty was rejected without a voice in its favor, and without the formality of a roll-call. The defeat of the treaty makes it necessary to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington in regard to the valuation of Fishery privileges, which were waived by the more recent agreement.

The Civil Rights bill was at last got before the House yesterday, and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, took the management of it. It occupied the entire day session, and another session for debate was held in the evening. Some sharp passages-at-arms took place been Butler and some of the opponents of the bill, in which both parties indulged in bitter charges. Opportunity will be had to amend the bill both by those who wish to make it more radical and by those who wish to strike out those portions of the bill entirely which relate to the schools. The ultimate fate of the measure is still in doubt so far as the House is concerned. There is little reason, however, in any case, to expect its final passage.

The proposition to so amend the Constitution of South Carolina as to give the Governor power to disapprove of any improper items in an appropriation bill meets with much favor from a large class in the State. If the Legislature has the honesty to pass the amendment, it will certainly receive the sanction of the people at the next general election. But the legislators will discuss such an amendment a good while before they agree to it. They are already, according to the showing of the Controller General, spending much more than the revenues will justify. The excess of appropriation over the estimated receipts is now somewhat more than $160,000.

A Madrid dispatch says that the Pope has written a letter to Don Carlos, in which, while expressing sympathy for his cause, he advises him to reconsider his determination to continue the war. The Pontiff very naturally expresses himself satisfied with the vindication of the Catholic Church in Spain and the recognition of the rights of the clergy by King Alfonso. This is just what was expected would follow the establishment of Alfonso. Don Carlos is not more Ultramontane than the new King, and the defenders of the Papacy in Spain have no reason to continue the war for their Church under the banners of Don Carlos. To be sure, the cause of the Carlists was that of the Pope; but it by no means followed that the cause of the Pope was that of Don Carlos.

The Mayor's approval of the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen fixing the scale of Sheriff's fees at the exorbitant rates allowed by Controller Connolly will doubtless be taken advantage of by those who are pushing Brennan's bills—based on precisely the same scale of fees—in the courts. The last bills of Sheriff Brennan, which were paid in full, were those for 1871, amounting to $73,300. In addition to these, however, Brennan rendered monthly bills for commitments in 1871 amounting to $77,311. These came to Controller Green as one of the legacies of the Ring, and they have neither been paid nor recognized as representing any claim whatever upon the City. For 1872 and 1873 Brennan's bills were rendered at the old rates, and reached about the same amount as those for 1871. They have been steadily refused payment at these rates by Controller Green, and suits are now pending in the courts to recover a portion of them. This opposition to the bills of his predecessor had at least the salutary effect of preventing Conner from charging in his last year's bills for the customary number of imaginary convictions to the Secretary of State, and it likewise greatly modified the Sheriff's method of enumerating the prisoners conveyed to jail. Thus it came that Sheriff Conner's bills for 1874 amounted to but $36,900, against double that amount charged by Brennan in 1873.

With the aid furnished him by the Mayor and Aldermen, Sheriff Conner will probably be able to get his bills up to the old standard. In that case, it will become a question of some importance to decide whether the Board of Aldermen was a legally-constituted body when it passed the resolutions in question. The Consolidation act provides that the Board of Aldermen, acting as such, may exercise all the powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors, except in certain specific cases defined by the Constitution and laws of the State. In such cases the Board of Aldermen must be constituted as the Board of Supervisors of the City and County. The regulation of Sheriff's fees would seem to be one of the cases referred to. But in fixing the scale of these fees the Board of Aldermen did not meet as a Board of Supervisors, nor was the Recorder who is *ex-officio* a Supervisor, summoned to their meeting. It may happen, therefore, that the action of the Mayor and Aldermen has been as contrary to the law as it is to the demands of public sentiment.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE NEW RULE.

The new rule adopted by the House of Representatives the day before yesterday is held up by the virtuous Democrats as a great calamity to the country. It is really nothing of the kind. But it is unquestionably a misfortune for the Democrats, for it has shorn them of the power to absolutely control the business of the House. Even this would not have been done if the Democrats had not abused that power so recklessly and persistently. The change that is made is very simple, but to the Democratic leaders it is very important. It consists of the abolition of dilatory motions with reference to all questions except subsidy bills, and with the proviso that there shall be at least one day's debate, unless debate is dispensed with by a two-thirds vote. Before this change was made, the Democrats had steadily interfered by dilatory motions to prevent the mere consideration of the Civil Rights bill. It is sufficiently well known what our own opinion of that bill is. We regard it as foolish and useless. But the Democrats, who, less than three years ago, were moving heaven and earth to elect to the Presidency one of the most pronounced champions of a similar bill, would not consent to have the matter even taken up. They say that their position was justified because they carried the House in last Fall's elections. But this is absurd, because they "filibustered" the Civil Rights bill a year ago, and blocked the business of the House every time it came up. Besides, the country did not vote on the Civil Rights bill alone last Fall. That was a very minor issue. Except in the South, it is not likely that it changed ten votes, one way or the other. The result of the election was in no sense such a clear instruction to Congress on that measure that the opponents of it can be sustained in refusing it even a hearing, and the House could not be expected to tolerate such conduct from them.

There is no doubt that it was the purpose of Mr. Butler and some of his confederates to so change the practice as to enable a mere majority to rush through bills, good and bad, without discussion or deliberation. But that the Republicans would not consent to. Mr. Blaine denounced the proposition from the floor with the utmost earnestness.

"I came to the floor," he said, "to oppose the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Butler,] who objects to that portion of the proposed rule which gives the minority one day's debate, and he proposes that the majority of the House shall, without any delay whatever, without any opportunity for a word of protest, without any opportunity for an amendment, without debate, without explanation, without consideration, force down the throats of the minority any measure that the majority may agree upon. For one, I am opposed to that."

The majority sustained this view, and Mr. Butler went over to the Democrats and voted against it.

We are not at all surprised that the Democrats should seek to cover their discomfiture under false representations as to what the majority has done. That is an old trick of theirs. But it will not meet with any success this time, because the facts are too plain to be confused. The majority has simply stripped the Democrats of a technical privilege which they had notoriously and inexcusably abused, and has taken ample precautions against any possibility that the lobby should gain by the change. There is, indeed, no room for doubt that the result of the proceedings of Tuesday was as much a defeat for Butler and the lobby as for the Democrats. There is on foot a powerful combination of the supporters of subsidies and other jobs, of which Butler is the chief manager. It is hoped that there are enough purchasable men in the House, who are going out of politics, to carry these measures, which Butler counts on pushing by the same tactics as those he adopted in the case of the salary-grab. The rule adopted on Tuesday blocked that game, and the Cooks and Scotts, the Northern Pacific and Texas and Pacific, and the lobbyists for all similar jobs, are in a rage over it. Butler showed the effect of his defeat at the time, and though yesterday he made a bold push to resume his boasted "leadership" of the House, it is plain that such power as he had is well broken. The Democrats, if they were the friends of good government that they pretend to be, would rejoice over this. Instead of that, they are crying out that the last "bulwark" of minorities has been taken down. They think vastly more of a purely partisan privilege, which they had not the sense or the decency to use with discretion, than of the advantage that has been gained over the corruptionists.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR.

It is announced by cable that at the meeting of the British Liberal Party yesterday the Marquis of Hartington was "elected" leader. It would be more correct to say that the Marquis of Hartington has been chosen as the party leader in the House of Commons. On Lord Granville devolves the leadership of the party as a whole, and the eldest son and heir of the Duke of Devonshire is merely Lord Granville's lieutenant in the lower house. The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, called by courtesy Marquis of Hartington, has been justly designated "a meritorious nobleman of the highest rank and of second-rate abilities." His election marks a temporary restoration of the supremacy of "the old Whig families" in liberal politics, and suggests a return of the state of things which drew from the mother of George III. the remark, "I never could find that the party was anything else but the Duke of Devonshire and his son and old Horace Walpole." With a Gower leading the party in the House of Lords, and a Cavendish in the House of Commons, not to mention a numerous family party of Cavendishes, Levison-Gowers, Russells, and Wentworths having seats in the lower house, Earl Russell will probably get over the regret which he lately expressed at having given way to Mr. Gladstone "as the head of the Whig-Radical Party of England."

The Radical wing of the party has, in fact, had its day, and the Whig constitutionalists take their turn in the preponderating influence in the party counsels. The nation showed at the last general election that it was heartily tired of "burning questions." It bargained for an interval of legislative repose when it put the Conservatives in power. The Liberals in the popular branch of the Legislature have obeyed the impulse of the "Conservative reaction" by putting themselves under a leader whose respect for the traditional sanctity of the Church, the Throne, and the Land-owner is as pronounced as that of any thorough-going Tory in the House. The interval of political opinion which separates the Marquis of Hartington from a Conservative like Lord Derby is totally imperceptible to the ordinary observer. There is no reason, save that of family tradition, why they should not belong to the same political party in name as they do in fact. But the difference between the Marquis of Hartington and Liberals like Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Fawcett, or Mr. Mundella is enormous; and yet these represent merely the advanced type of what is nominally the hereditary political creed of the ducal houses of Devonshire and Gower.

It is tolerably clear that under the new leadership of the Liberal party, the Radicals will be forced into a pretty much the same position as that which they occupied during the long supremacy of Lord Palmerston. They will be a semi-detached, but rather formidable, body of aggressive members, paying more regard to the success of certain political reforms than to the influence of the party whip. On such a question as the enfranchisement of the agricultural laborers, they have more to expect from Mr. Disraeli than from their nominal leaders. The Radicals got a household-suffrage bill by deserting Earl Russell during his last term of office, and they may be counted on to support Mr. Disraeli against the possible opposition of some of his own followers, should he resolve to extend the provisions of his Reform act of 1867 to the laborers of the English counties. One division of the Radical wing of the party—the Irish Home-rulers—occupy this position of political detachment already. They do not appear to have taken any part in yesterday's Liberal conclave, and they seem to have finally constituted themselves into a kind of independent party, ready to cast their influence on whichever side is disposed to make any concessions to them in return.

Between this element of disorganization and the demands of the dissenters in regard to questions of educational endowment and Church establishment, not to mention the impracticable attitude, in a party sense, of a pronounced Republican or two, the "Whig Radical Party" stands as good a chance as ever any Parliamentary opposition did of remaining for a long time in the minority. As a species of party stop-gap during the formative period of new political issues, the Marquis of Hartington may do well enough. His leadership marks the beginning of a period of mediocrity in liberal statesmanship—for poor as the choice is, the party could furnish very few better men. He is to Gladstone what Addington was to Pitt, only he will have to lead the House with his great predecessor still a member of it. That fact may do something to save the debates of the House of Commons from the insidious advance of common-place statesmanship, but it will certainly do much to reconcile the Marquis of Hartington to the prospect of a translation in the ordinary course of nature to the upper house.

A GLIMPSE OF CHINA.

A brief dispatch from China, first published in London, gives us a glimpse into the internal affairs of the Middle Kingdom. It is to the effect that the young Empress of China has died of grief at the death of her late spouse, Tung-che, and that the new Emperor is a boy of three years, and that the Empress Mother is once more Regent. It is possible that the widowed Empress, Alute, was deeply afflicted by the death of her husband. It is also quite likely that she has followed him to another world; but something besides a mere sense of personal bereavement may have hastened her departure. When an Emperor dies, his numerous wives are immediately buried from the rest of the world in a sort of honorable imprisonment. This seclusion is enforced rigorously, lest some of the fortunate women who have been selected as brides of the Son of Heaven shall bring dishonor upon their canonized lord by alliances with common mortals. It is very likely that Alute preferred death to this immurement in a living tomb. At any rate, she is well out of the way, for, as a surviving Empress, though without children, she might have been in the path of some of those who now hold the reins of the Government. By a wise regulation, Chinese Emperors do not publicly announce the name of their successors while they yet live. The succession is not strictly hereditary, the Emperor having the right to designate his heir from the ranks of the imperial household or from his subjects. Usually, however, the selection is made from the eldest male line of imperial children. The nomination is written, sealed, and kept secret until the death of the Emperor, when the heir is produced. If he be of age, the Empress Dowager takes the throne for a few hours, when it is given up with great ceremony to the new Emperor; if he is not of age, the Empress Mother becomes Regent until he attains his majority. Thus, during a sovereign's lifetime, all court conspiracies and plottings that might gather about the Crown Prince are avoided.

The late Emperor left no children. He seems to have designated an heir, however, as the new sovereign is said to be the son of "the Seventh Prince." Most likely he is the child of a Prince of the blood of the seventh rank. For a long time, however, he will be a mere cipher; and it is very doubtful if, in the mutations sure to pass over his Empire, he ever ascends the throne. Meantime, the Empress Mother, one of the widows of the late Emperor's father, is once more Regent, and, we must suppose, Prince Kung will be again virtual ruler of the vast Empire. It is with this last fact that we are, as foreigners and traders, chiefly concerned. Prince Kung is probably the ablest statesman in China. When he was only twenty-eight years old, in 1860, he conducted the negotiations which resulted in two important treaties, one between China and Great Britain, and the other between the former Government and France. When the Emperor Hien-fung died soon after that period, Prince Kung succeeded to the real direction of affairs during the minority of his nephew, the lately deceased Emperor. He is a liberal statesman, and his enlarged views—relatively speaking—have led him to be liberal toward foreigners, and to remove many of the absurd restrictions heretofore placed upon foreign trade. Soon after the accession of the late Emperor to his majority, Prince Kung was disgraced. His downfall was understood to be a severe blow to the party of advanced ideas. But he was recalled, and continues to be the leading spirit in the Government of China. The first wife of a Chinese Emperor is known as the Empress Dowager; but the mother of the heir to the throne, whatever her previous rank, has superior honors paid her, and is called the Empress Mother. The first wife of the Emperor Hien-fung bore him no children; the mother of the late Emperor, a wife of lower rank than the first, is, therefore, now Empress Mother. Theoretically these two women administer the affairs of the Empire. What goes on in the mysterious arcana of the "Palace of the Dragon" no outsider—least of all, no foreigner—ever knows.

In any civilized country, if we may use that phrase as non-descriptive of China, such a state of affairs as that now existing in the Celestial Empire could not last twenty-four hours. An infant King, picked out by chance from a mob of royal relations, could not be endured in Spain or South America; and an Anglo-Saxon people would rebel against the nominal rule of two old women, craftily managed by a Prime Minister. But China, with a dynastic history dating back to 2352 B. C., and possessing a population of nearly three hundred millions, settles down to the new order of things at Pekin with stolid unconcern. A dozen political daily newspapers might change all this. Luckily for the peace of the Empire, it has no such disturbing element. Neither has it any public opinion. To this day the bulk of the people believe that China gained a great victory in Formosa, and drove the Japanese out of that province in disorder. The only approach to a political editorial that ever appeared in China was one in the *Houei Pao*, a conservative journal that reprobated the introduction of railroads as contrary to the teachings of Confucius. This newspaper besought its readers to remember how the Chinese Empire prospered for thousands of years, until "the barbarians came in and introduced their horrible customs." "The English," says this Oriental pessimist, "are like their own steam, always boiling and bubbling." We cannot much wonder at the self-complacency of the Chinese, when we reflect that they may contrast their age and stability with our newness and constant imitations. One of the latest experiences which one of their Ambassadors had was that of Chung-how, who was sent to France to explain the affair of the Tien-tsin massacre. This wandering envoy successively addressed Napoleon III., the Empress Regent, the Delegation at Tours, the Chief of the Executive Power, and the President of the Republic. When last heard from, according to French authorities, the dazed Chung-how was at Pekin explaining the French declaration of war with Prussia, the 4th of September, the Bordeaux compact, the 18th of March, the Commune, and the two sieges of Paris. Such records as these are not calculated to make the Chinese highly dissatisfied with their own institutions and ancient order of things. If the present Government of China topples over, or, if the Empire is rent into small pieces, it will be due to the presence of the unsettling element of foreign influence. The baby Emperor may never wear "the divine utensil," as the Chinese call the crown, but a popular revolution, arising out of the question of the succession, would be a thing unprecedented.

THE SILVER "CHIMNEY."

The accounts from California show the impulse which the silver discoveries have already given to business on that coast. A hundred millions of nominal value have been added to the apparent wealth of the Pacific States in a few weeks. The effect on the fortunes of individuals can be imagined. A mining speculator had, year after year, thrown his savings into one of these engulfing mines, when suddenly the news arrives that they have "struck rock," or hit upon the long-expected "chimney," and in a day he becomes a millionaire. But the *bonanza*, or blessing, descends on the poor as well as the rich. The working people and servants of the Pacific coast always have considerable amounts in the savings banks, owing to the high wages they receive. These have been at once transferred to mining stocks, and as the success of a few mines on the Comstock lode promises success to all, they have found their investments immediately rising greatly in value. Many a poor laborer and domestic has won a fortune. The advance of one hundred millions has been more or less distributed through a not very large community. The fortunate holders of Virginia Consolidated and other lucky mines have begun already to buy city lots, and to prepare to build houses in harmony with their improved fortunes. Others bid for the luxuries which are always offered for sale in the market of San Francisco. Jewelry, costly silks, furniture, pictures, carriages, and whatever popularly expresses wealth, are at once in demand. Business is stirred in every direction. The capital of California is in the condition of a city which has suddenly acquired a hundred millions of new wealth, and expects to spend it. But this is only the beginning. Thus far the sales and purchases must be mainly with local capital, but soon the news of this remarkable discovery, and of the sudden success in the Nevada silver mines, and at the San Francisco mining board, will reach our States and foreign countries. Capital will pour in; adventurers and laborers and traders will migrate to this fortunate coast. The stocks will be contended for by a larger public, until at length the final crash comes, and the confiding stockholders will discover that they bought too late.

But in this remarkable discovery how much is real wealth? As to this, it is almost impossible even for the most honest experts to assert anything trustworthy. A vein of silver ore is always an inscrutable thing. It may suddenly stop; it may spread; it may "peter out;" it may turn into the purest of sulphurets. No mortal can say beforehand what will be its future developments. Then, after the nature of the vein is known, the next questions are as to the hoisting and crushing power of the mine. Those who have worked the mines in this new "chimney" have succeeded in convincing the public that a vast amount of new silver can be taken out. But a careful writer in the San Francisco *Bulletin* proves that one of the best of these mines, whose annual yield would equal those of all the mines of Mexico, or about twenty millions of dollars, will be only worth at the present prices one per cent. per month to the stockholders. This estimate, however, is based on the yield last year of one of the best mines—the Belcher—which was $69 per ton, while the amount claimed for the chimney mines is from $250 to $900 per ton. But all experience shows that such a large percentage of silver cannot be expected to last very long, while the expenses of mining will always be at least one-third of the yield.

The whole product of the precious metals west of the Missisippi last year was some $74,000,000. It is not improbable that in a few years the Nevada mines may add $50,000,000 to this product, from which two-thirds, or some $33,000,000, may be distributed in profits through the Pacific States. In the meantime, all the other addition of values on the stock-board represents "the expectation of profit." Whatever may be the product of this lode in coming years, it can hardly affect the value of silver, or the relation of silver to gold, throughout the world. It is a stream poured over too vast a surface. It will locally benefit California, and thus eventually the Union, but no more than, if as much as, a good crop of wheat raised in valleys before uncultivated.

SLEIGHING.

The cynic who declared that one could get all the possible delight of a sleigh-ride by putting his feet in an ice-box, opening the window and jingling a lot of bells, looked at a single side of a source of pleasure. The snow with which we have been too bountifully supplied this Winter has made the Park lively with dashing cutters and big sleighs, and evening parties for such excursions have been numerous. It is assuredly a pretty and inspiriting sight, that of the gay processions of brightly-painted vehicles, with the beaming faces of their occupants, muffled in furs, and spinning along the road to the music of innumerable bells, and it makes one forget for the time the wretched discomforts, to rich and poor alike, of the presence of snow in a great city. But sleighing in New-York is substantially a thing of the past. The days of its great glories are now long gone by. Whoever remembers what it was twenty years ago, finds only a mere shadow of its ancient spirit in the sleighing of to-day. Those were the days when the great omnibus companies all discarded wheels for sleds, and with four-horse teams, and sleighs almost as long as a railway car, loaded to the last limit with jolly clerks and men of business, tired working girls, and boisterous boys, raced up Broadway at nightfall, scarce taking time to drop or take in passengers. The scene on Broadway then was as noisy and gay as a carnival, and the few street cars on the adjoining streets were almost empty of passengers. Everybody rushed for the great sleighs, except the fortunate few who had their own vehicles to contest in speed with the public conveyances. If the sport was sometimes rude, and the popular jests not very new or varied, they at least had the element of fun and carelessness about them.

But now, snow being so uncertain, and its accumulation in the streets very precarious, the public carriage companies cannot afford to make provision to utilize the few occasions offered them. The old sleighs are discarded, worn out, and sold to other cities. In a few years we expect to see the arrangement for clearing away the snow so perfected that no thought of sleighing in the business portion of the City will ever occur to New-Yorkers. If they find a clear snow-path to the Park that will be all they will imagine possible. As a matter of average comfort, it is assuredly to be hoped that the day may not be long delayed before every City street below Fourteenth, certainly every main business street, shall be cleared of snow as of any other nuisance and impediment to travel and cause of ill-health.

The fall of snow this year in the West and in New-England has been very heavy, and it is of that quality that promises long continuance. There are many points in New-England, for instance, where, during a Winter like this, the sleighing lasts for a hundred continuous days, during which not a wheeled vehicle is once in use. On the Plains the cold this season has been terrible, and the snow so abundant as almost to stop travel. At one of our military posts in Wyoming Territory, the thermometer during the first twenty days in January averaged 3° above zero, and it was frequently as low as 40° and 50° below zero. No one who has never experienced such cold has any idea of what it is. In a still day, the least exposure of any portion of the face during a short drive is followed by a frost-bitten nose or cheek, and if the wind is high it is simply tempting Providence to venture out at all. Sleighing under such circumstances is like putting not only one's feet but one's whole body in an ice-box, and coming out in a frozen condition which invites a call of the doctor, if not of the undertaker.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT CREATING THE COURT—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING CLAIMS—CASES ACTED ON.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds to-day, amendatory of the act creating the Court of Alabama Claims Commissioners, provides for an extension of the time allowed for filing claims, so as to allow any and all claims admissible under said act not already filed (except the claims for wages of officers and seamen) to be filed with the clerk of said court within sixty days from and after the date of this bill's enactment. It is also proposed that claims for wages and shares of vessels' earnings may be filed at any time during a year from the same date. Claims filed in behalf of absent parties shall be considered legally filed the same as if all parties in interest in any one vessel had joined in the filing. The bill also provides for appeals to the United States Supreme Court in any case where the sum involved exceeds —— thousand dollars; extends the time of the Commissioners twelve months from July 22, 1875, and authorizes the President of the United States in his discretion to extend a year further, and finally directs the Secretary of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Commissioners, to pay the claimants fifty per cent. of the amount of every judgment when pronounced, the other half to remain in the Treasury until the final disposition of the business of the said court.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day case No. 11, Robinson (bark Gypsey) vs. The United States, a master's claim for personal effects destroyed by the Shenandoah, was continued and closed.

No. 293—John C. Allen, first officer of the Gypsey, was submitted on the evidence and argued by Frank W. Packet for complainant, and Hon. A. J. Cresswell for the United States.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

CARPENTER, THE OFFICE-PEDDLING CLERK, REMOVED—THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY MORNING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Trenton, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1875.

The galleries of the House of Assembly were crowded to repletion this morning, notwithstanding the condition of the weather, by an audience anxious to listen to the debate in the case of Carpenter, the Clerk, charged with office-brokerage. The caucus had voted to sustain the report of the committee and adopt the resolution expelling Carpenter. All last evening a most active canvass was going on among the members in Carpenter's behalf, and many members wending their way to the House yesterday morning, announced their intention of bolting the caucus action. It was generally understood that Carpenter and Vanderbilt, the Speaker, had organized the House—that they had formed the combination which resulted in the present organization—and the expectation was that the friends of Vanderbilt would stand by Carpenter. The debate and the vote showed, however, that the friends of Carpenter, and of the present organization, were not for some reason disposed to stand by their colors, while many of those who opposed Vanderbilt for Speaker, and Carpenter for Clerk, were warm in their defense of the impeached official. Some routine business having been dispatched, the Speaker announced that the report of the Carpenter Investigating Committee, which had been made the special order for to-day, was before the House. A motion was made and carried to take the report from the table. Mr. Gill, of Union, offered to amend the report of the committee by striking out the resolution expelling Carpenter, and substituting in its place a resolution of censure. The resolution described the Clerk's conduct as indiscreet and reprehensible, but declared that the offense did not merit the extreme punishment suggested by the committee. Mr. Gill followed his resolution with an address, which he read from a manuscript on his desk, in which he urged the members to approach the discussion of the question with a feeling of mercy and charity for their fellow-man. This beautiful sentiment was pretty effectually demolished by Assemblyman Fitzgerald, of Essex, who reminded members of the higher duty which, as legislators, they owed the State, and the other duty which, as politicians, they owed the Democratic Party.

Assemblyman Carey, of Hudson, came to the defense of Carpenter. He was more inclined to find fault with the committee for having learned more than they had been appointed to find out than with the Clerk for his misdeeds.

After Mr. Carey had sat down the vote upon Mr. Gill's substitute was taken, and the substitute was lost by a vote of 23 to 39.

Mr. McDonald at this point moved to adjourn, and the yeas and nays having been called for, the proceedings were delayed for some time. The motion to adjourn was lost—15 to 43, and Mr. Dodd, of Essex, moved that the report be concurred in, and the resolution of expulsion adopted.

Mr. Fitzgerald took the floor again, and proved to the satisfaction of most persons that the Clerk had committed an iniquitous offense. He rather suggested the wider scope the investigation might have taken, when he said, with emphasis, that the transaction was an unprincipled one on the part of *all* who were directly or indirectly interested in it, and when he referred to the fact that a strong lobby had been at work last evening in Carpenter's interest. "What did it mean?" he asked. "Was that another bargain and sale arrangement?" He denounced the formation of the combination that had "peddled out" all the offices within the gift of the House.

Assemblymen McDonald, from Hudson, and Henry, from Essex, made addresses in favor of Carpenter. McDonald thought the investigation had been started by the Republican opposition as a "joke," and Henry said that the Clerk had perpetrated the "wrong unintentionally."

A motion to adjourn was lost, and the previous question being ordered the resolution of expulsion was carried by a vote of 43 to 17.

After the motion had been carried the House, in the bitterness of their hatred of the men who had shown up the scandal, passed a resolution depriving Bamford and Sayre of the privileges of the House.

The position having been thus declared vacant, members of the majority caucused in the afternoon to select another Clerk, and after several ballots selected Austin Patterson to fill the vacancy. The Journal Clerk and assistant appointed by the deposed clerk were indorsed.

The Senate did nothing of consequence, and, having exhausted the calendar early in the day adjourned to Monday evening. The House will reassemble at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE EVENING SESSION—BILLS INTRODUCED—THE REPORTED ALTERATION OF THE CARPENTER TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 3.—In the House, this evening, Mr. McDonald, of Hudson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Weehawken Ferry and Guttenberg Passenger Railway Company, with a capital of $150,000, and with power to construct a road from the Weehawken Ferry through the townships of Union and North Bergen.

Mr. McDonnell, of Hudson, introduced a bill reading as follows:

Whereas, There are confined in the State Reform School children of different creeds; and,

Whereas, The act establishing the Reform School requires them to be instructed in piety, and the Constitution of the State guarantees to every person freedom of religious worship; therefore

Resolved, That the Reform School shall be open at least three hours every Sunday to clergymen and teachers of every denomination, in order that the children confined therein shall have opportunity to practice their faith according to their religious convictions.

The bill is substantially the same as one introduced in the Legislature last year, and is submitted in the interests of the Catholic clergy of the State.

Mr. McGill, of Hudson, introduced a bill amending the General Railroad law passed last year. It proposes to give any railroad power to construct a tunnel without paying owners of the land above the tunnel, providing the tunnel be fifteen feet below the surface of such lands. It amends section 34 of the General Railroad law, so that it shall not apply to or limit any railroad company from constructing or maintaining a tunnel under the Hudson River, provided the tunnel company shall have commenced operations within two years from the passage of the General Railroad law, and shall have completed the tunnel within four years from the date of the organization of such company. The bill is avowedly introduced in the interest of the Hudson River Tunnel Company and for their relief, they being enjoined by Chancellor Runyon from proceeding further with their work.

The rumor which charged Speaker Vanderbilt or his friends with having "altered" the testimony taken in the case of Clerk Carpenter, to shield themselves, originated from the fact that the Speaker had the testimony in his hands for a few hours, to read his own evidence. The committee say that they received it again just as it had been given, without amendment or alteration.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST STILL IN A MUDDLE—THE CAPITAL REMOVAL BILL.

Charleston, Feb. 3.—The withdrawal of J. N. Camden from the Senatorial contest is a total failure in the way of harmonizing the caucus. It has placed the Democrats further, if possible, than ever were before from knowing whom and what they want. It is not now thought probable that a nomination can be agreed upon. The caucus has been denounced by disgusted members, in open session, as a farce and a motley show. It is still hammering away, however, having reached the thirty-seventh ballot in to-night's session without material change in the situation. The question is considered a dead-lock, and the efforts to solve it mere child's play. The ballot in open joint session of the Legislature to-day was as follows: Walker, 22; Price, 10; Goff, (Republican,) 10; Brannon, 13; Johnson, 8; Gideon Camden, 6; scattering, 7. Camden's withdrawal is regarded by some as a trick to add to his support from his opponents' adherents. His name, however, has not been again presented in caucus. The Capital Removal bill was the main feature in the Senate to-day. The Times correspondent waited upon Gov. Jacobs to obtain if possible a forecast of his course as to a veto if the bill passes. He would only say in general terms that the policy of removal temporarily was exceedingly damaging to all public interests. He thought the proper way was to amend the Constitution and place the matter before the people. There was a crush of citizens and ladies in the lobbies during the argument.

PACIFIC MAIL.

TRACING SCHUMAKER'S CHECKS—EXAMINATION OF JAY COOKE & CO.'S FORMER MANAGER.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail Subsidy investigation at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. William M. Tenney, now of Corning, Iowa, testified that in the Spring of 1872 he was Chief Clerk or General Manager of the Washington banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. Had no personal acquaintance with John G. Schumaker; recognized as papers that had passed through the bank two checks for $50,000 each, drawn by the Brooklyn Trust Company May 30, 1872, on the Marine National Bank of New-York, to the order of Schumaker, and also recognized two certificates of deposit issued by Jay Cooke & Co. to Schumaker, June 3 and June 5, 1872, for $90,000 and $60,000 respectively. The checks were probably cashed on the authority of the initials of Henry D. Cooke, and the first certificate of deposit was doubtless retired by the issuance of the second certificate, together with a cash payment of $30,000. Witness, however, had no independent recollection of any of these papers, and, without the aid of Jay Cooke & Co.'s books, could not positively trace their connection.

The committee therefore excused him until to-morrow, when the books will be again brought to the committee room.

No other witnesses being in attendance the committee adjourned the investigation, and went into secret session, on their regular business. Mr. Dawes intimated that Mr. Tenney's further evidence might be taken by a subcommittee, and that Mr. Irwin's cross-examination by Mr. Clark Bell would probably not be continued before next Monday, as the committee were under the necessity of giving some attention to tax and tariff matters in the meantime.

THE FAMILY IN DISTRESS.

The following sums have been received in aid of the family in distress at No. 442 West Seventeenth street. Except the last mentioned contribution, they have all been previously

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING DIPLOMATISTS IN RUSSIA.

MR. MICHELL'S RESIGNATION—THE USE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE—METROPOLITAN MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE—TWO NEW COMEDIKS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875.

The *Church Herald*, which, for all I know to the contrary, may be a very well informed publication, will have it that Mr. Disraeli is going to be married in the Spring. As a proof that it cannot be mistaken on the point, it declares that "the manor-house at Hughenden is to be enlarged." If Mr. Disraeli were about to marry two wives, or, marrying only one, counted confidently on becoming the father of a large family, one could understand the necessity of his enlarging the manor-house at Hughenden. Under actual circumstances, the news should only be accepted, as the French say, "with reserve;" the thing to reserve being simply belief. The lady whom the *Church Herald* wishes Mr. Disraeli to marry is understood to be the dowager Countess Chesterfield.

Mr. Thomas Michell, hitherto Second Secretary to the English Embassy and English Consul at St. Petersburg, has at last resigned both posts. I say "at last," because ever since the Khiva expedition his position had gradually been getting untenable; while since the marriage-visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to St. Petersburg the difficulty of his remaining at a capital and a court where he was purposely subjected to slights had become more and more evident. Mr. Michell understands, speaks, and writes Russian as well as English, and, with the exception of Mr. Schuyler, First Secretary to the American Legation, was the only member of the diplomatic body at St. Petersburg who possessed the inappreciable advantage of knowing what was being said, written, thought, in fact, by the Russians around him.

Talleyrand's saying that "language was given to man to conceal his thoughts" is, of course, nothing more than an amusing sarcasm. But, among Russian diplomatists and Russian officials generally, the French language does serve some such purpose. In the present day Russians of the upper classes conversing together—like Russians of other classes at all times—speak Russian. When, however, Russians of the upper classes are talking to foreigners, they speak French; and it is no calumny to say that they deliberately and as an understood thing among themselves, suit their remarks to those they may happen to be addressing. In St. Petersburg, then, a foreign diplomatist may understand all Russians desire to say. In mixed Russian society, however, nothing but Russian is heard; and no one wishing to study Russian opinion could possibly do so without understanding the Russian language. Moreover, all the magazines and reviews, all the newspapers published in Russia, with the single exception of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the organ of the Russian Foreign Office, are in Russian. Such was equally the case in the days of the Emperor Nicholas. But journalism had, at that time, no importance in Russia. There were certainly not then in existence a sixth part of the journals published now; while the few which somehow did manage to struggle on under the superintendence of half a dozen censors, gave but little news, and expressed no opinions which were at all worth consulting. In short, a foreign diplomatist, ignorant of Russian, was no better placed at St. Petersburg for studying Russian affairs than a Russian, ignorant of French or of English, would be at Paris or London, for studying the affairs of France or of England. In losing, then, Mr. Thomas Michell, our embassy at St. Petersburg will really lose its most important member, and it would not be difficult to show that Mr. Michell's knowledge of the Russian language and of Russian affairs is the very cause of his leaving the service. The Russians consider that he has paid undue attention to their proceedings in Central Asia, and they are firmly persuaded that his official reports on the subject have been extremely and unnecessarily adverse to their interests. It was, apparently—one may, indeed, say it was-absolutely—for this reason that the Emperor objected to Mr. Michell's being attached to the Duke of Edinburgh when his Royal Highness went to St. Peterburg to claim the hand of the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, Mr. Michell at once left for London on leave of absence, and did not return to his post for many weeks. Since then his position at St. Petersburg can scarcely have been a very agreeable one, for in Russia it is only necessary that the Emperor should have been known to frown at a man for all good courtiers to scowl at him and calumniate him. Mr. Michell will probably, in one sense, benefit himself by leaving the diplomatic and consular service, since he has undertaken the general management of an important English commercial joint-stock undertaking now being established at Odessa. He was too valuable a servant, all the same, for the Crown and country to lose. The question also arises whether England is bound to be represented in Russia by men who do not understand the Russian language and Russian affairs. One thing seems to me very clear, that a foreign diplomatist in Russia, who really knows what is going on, must make a point of keeping his information as much as possible to himself. If he understands Russian, he must make the Russians believe that the more he studies the country and its institutions the more he admires them. That, we may be quite sure, was the line pursued by Prince (then Count) Bismarck, the only foreign Ambassador at St. Petersburg who ever had enough energy and determination to learn the language, which he is known to have mastered in six months.

The following changes are about to take place in connection with the London theatres: The Court Theatre, as you are aware, passes into the hands of Mr. Hare, who forms a company with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Alfred Wigan, and other actors of acknowledged excellence in comedy. Miss Litton, displaced by Mr. Hare at the Court Theatre, takes the St. James Theatre, left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Fiske. Miss Selina Dolaro, whose singing under Mr. Fiske's recent management was the chief attraction at the St. James Theatre, becomes directress of the Royalty Theatre, in Soho. The Queen's Theatre, in Long Acre, is to be turned, according to some, into a district Post Office: according to others, into a skating establishment. Mr. Mapleson builds for himself a new opera-house on the Thames Embankment. As for Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, Lord Dudley still humors himself by keeping it shut. In such a case as this one feels inclined to say with Proudhon, "*La propriété c'est le vol.*" In other words, we are robbed of an historical, and in one sense national, place of entertainment, (Her Majesty's Theatre, formerly the King's Theatre, was the home of Italian opera in England from the beginning of the last century until a few years ago, when it was burned down,) because Lord Dudley, its proprietor, is rich enough to keep it closed, in the hope of finding some foolish tenant who will pay him a thousand a year or so more than it is worth.

With changes of management we shall, of course, have some changes of programmes; and the Court Theatre is to open with a new comedy written specially for Mr. Hare's company by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. At the St. James Theatre, Miss Litton proposes to give the same sort of entertainment now offered to the public at the Court, where the great piece is still Mr. Frank Marshall's Anglicized version of Mr. Bronson Howard's "Saratoga." Miss Dolaro will begin her season at the Royalty Theatre by producing an English adaptation of "La Périchole." Mr. Mapleson's intention in connection with the new opera-house to be erected on the Thames Embankment are vast and ambitious. But until one of our two opera-managers produces "Lohengrin," which has been promised by both of them regularly at the commencement of each season for I forget how many years past, I shall not place much faith in the published arrangements of either of them for the future. Mme. Nilsson, after singing the part of *Elsa* several times in New-York, never once attempted it in London, and it now remains to be seen whether Mlle. Albani, who, I am glad to hear, has, in her turn, appeared at your opera-house as *Elsa*, will on her return to London hide under a bushel the pure, bright light which she cannot fail to cast on that as on all characters undertaken by her.

"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof;" so I will give you some account of a couple of new comedies about to be produced—one by Mr. Byron, in three acts, at the Vaudeville, the other by Mr. Albery, in five acts, at the Olympic. Mr. Byron's pieces are not remarkable either for originality of conception or for perfection of literary execution—such, for instance, as marks all Mr. Gilbert's work. But they are cleverly put together, they absolutely overflow with animal spirits, and—a most important point for managers—they invariably succeed. Mr. Albery's pieces, on the other hand, though frequently based on good ideas, and always written with scrupulous care, fail with such dismal regularity that all theatrical London will be astounded if his new comedy should obtain anything more than what the French call a "*succès d'estime.*" Every one will recognize it as the work of a very clever man; and Mr. Albery's friends (Mr. Albery has, and deserves to have, friends in abundance,) will undoubtedly call him before the curtain. It will be praised, too, in next day's papers. But I cannot believe in its having a "run." Since his first work, "The Two Roses," Mr. Albery has produced half a dozen pieces of various kinds, not one of which has prospered even for a brief period; while two or three have proved failures of an absolutely ruinous description. An ancient proverb tells us to "beware of the man of one book." A far more dangerous character, at least to managers, is the man of one play. An author is known by his best work, and Mr. Albery has secured himself a place in the history of our dramatic literature by writing "The Two Roses." He also seems to have secured to himself, on the strength of his one admirable play, the privilege of getting any number of indifferent ones brought out. Let us hope that the malignant fairy who has presided over the destiny of his pieces ever since the production of the first will at length give place to the fairy who inspired "The Two Roses"—*La fée aux roses*, as Mr. Albery might call her. S. E.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

A SECRET SESSION—THE POWER OF THE BUREAU REGARDING FREIGHT SUSPENDED—BUT THEY WILL RETAIN CONTROL OF PASSENGER BUSINESS—VIEWS OF RAILROAD MEN.

A secret meeting of Railway Commissioners and Managers included in the Saratoga combination was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. Among those present were Col. Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; W. H. Vanderbilt, of the New-York Central; Horace Scott, a brother of Col. Scott; John A. King, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio; H. B. Hurlbut, Vice President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; ex-Gov. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. Jewett, President of Erie; Gov. Dennison and ex-Judge Jewett, of the Commissioners of the Eastern Division, and the following Western Commissioners: G. B. Wright, of Columbus; Warren Colburn, of Toledo; J. S. Newberry, of Detroit; J. H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, and E. R. Wadsworth, of Chicago. Gen. Cox, of Toledo, presided, and J. P. Green, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, acted as Secretary. It is generally understood that the contract made at Saratoga has been violated, and that some of the roads in the combination have "undercut" the rates. This meeting was called for the purpose of considering the question of uniform rates, especially for eastward-bound freight. The discussion, which was general, is embodied in the following resolution offered by Col. Scott, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the powers of the Bureau of Commissioners of the Western Railroads be suspended, so far as they relate to freight business, until otherwise agreed to by the managers of those lines, and that the General Freight Agents meet immediately to establish rates on eastward-bound business. But that the Bureau of Western Commissioners continue their organization and their control of passenger business.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. The General Freight Agents of the Eastern trunk lines then went into session, but adjourned without changing the rates from those agreed upon on Jan. 20. Western freight agents will be notified by telegraph of the action of the meeting without delay.

The effect of the resolution passed at the afternoon meeting will be to enable the tributary lines in the West to charge higher rates than those to which the trunk lines composing the combination are limited. This in itself would appear just enough, as the expense of transportation on the lateral railways is naturally higher than on the through lines. As to the effect of such a relaxation of the rules on the general movement of freight eastward, opinion among railway men is still unsettled. Some think that a higher freight tariff on the minor roads will not perceptibly affect the general volume of business, while it will benefit the owners of those roads who for the last two years have received no returns on their original investments. At present, with a lower tariff than ever before, the aggregate freight transportation from the West to the East is less than during any of the former years, when much higher rates were charged. After the adjournment of the meeting of general freight agents of Eastern trunk lines the convention was at an end, and a number of the prominent officials present, including Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, took the evening trains for the south and west.

Mr. E. E. Wadsworth, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, stated to a TIMES reporter last night that there would probably be no change in either freight or passenger rates on any of the trunk lines at present. No action had been taken by the meeting during the afternoon beyond the passage of the resolution given above, nor did he think that any change of importance was imminent in the present policy of the combination. The rates for freight transportation from the West were now extremely low, and there was no likelihood of a further reduction. It was not true, as had been stated by a morning paper, that the superiority of New-York as a terminal point was threatened through the offering of cheaper rates by way of New-Orleans, the Gulf, and the Atlantic se-aboard. No cheaper mode of transportation from the West to the East existed than that afforded by the trunk roads from Chicago and other Western cities to New-York. The idea that a roundabout water-way, via New-Orleans, could have any serious effect on the Western commerce of this City was not to be entertained for a moment. In conclusion Mr. Wadsworth said that a meeting of Western railroad Commissioners would be held within a few days for the purpose of making some changes in regard to passenger business. No alteration, he added, was intended in the existing passenger rates to the West.

LOSS OF A PILOT-BOAT.

The pilot-boat George W. Blunt, No. 11, was run ashore at Jones Inlet, twenty-eight miles east of Sandy Hook, on Sunday night last, to save the lives of the crew. When off Gay Head, on the night in question, she sprung a leak, and as it was found impossible to keep her free of water it was decided to make for the shore. She is now bilged, and will prove a total loss. No pilots were on board at the time, as they had all been put on board different vessels before the accident occurred.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF LIBERAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—ELECTION OF THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON AS LEADER.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament was held this evening, and was attended by 137 gentlemen. Among those present were Messrs. H. C. Childers, Cowper Temple, Lewis L. Dillwyn, W. H. Gladstone, George J. Goschen, Henry James, Robert Lowe, A. J. Mundella, and Dr. Lyon Playfair.

Mr. John Bright was chosen to preside, and on taking the chair said, although a Parliamentary leader was necessary, still each member had a right to reserve such individual liberty as honorable men required.

A resolution regretting Mr. Gladstone's retirement was adopted, after an eloquent eulogy by Mr. Fawcett.

Mr. Villiers nominated the Marquis of Hartington for the leadership of the party.

Mr. Morley, who was originally in favor of Mr. Forster, seconded the nomination, and pledged the Marquis his support and that of his friends.

The Marquis of Hartington was then unanimously elected.

Mr. Bright, in closing his speech, congratulatd the meeting on its choice.

[The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington, who succeeds Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal Party in England, is the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire. He was born on July 23, 1833, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1854 with the degree of B. A., and in March, 1857, was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for North Lancashire in the Liberal interest. In March, 1863, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and in the following month became Under Secretary for War. In February, 1866, on the reconstruction of Lord Russell's second Administration the Marquis of Hartington became Secretary for War, and retained that position until July of the same year, when he retired with his colleagues in the Ministry. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in December, 1868, he was appointed Postmaster General, and held that office until 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland—a position retained by him until the dissolution of the Gladstone Ministry in 1873. It is safe to say that the Marquis of Hartington, who contrasts so unfavorably with his predecessor, Mr. Gladstone, has been pressed into the position of leader of the great Liberal Party in England, not because of his ability or personal popularity, but as the head of a powerful clique of aristocrats, whose influence the Liberals could scarcely afford to lose.]

MARINE DISASTERS—WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP SOUDAN.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The mail steam-ship Soudan, from Liverpool to the western coast of Africa, has been wrecked near Madeira. Her cargo was lost. All hands and the mails were saved.

The bark Thyra, from Philadelphia to Copenhagen, which was abandoned, has been picked up and towed into Falmouth.

The bark Nellie Moody, from Liverpool for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which was aground at "Moelfra," has been hauled off and docked.

WRECK OF A FRENCH STEAMER WITH A CARGO OF COFFEE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 3.—The French steamer Montezuma, from Port-au-Prince for Havre, with a cargo of coffee, went ashore off Inagua, and is a total wreck.

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY ON THE VENTAVON BILL—THE MEASURE COMPLETED AND ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—THE MAIN POINTS ADOPTED YESTERDAY.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—In the Assembly to-day the consideration of the Ventavon bill was continued.

Clause 3, making Ministers responsible for their general policy, but holding the President responsible only in case of high treason, was passed.

The clause declaring Versailles the seat of the executive power was passed.

The clause providing that in the event of a vacancy in the Presidency, by death or otherwise, the Chambers shall meet immediately, and the Council of Ministers shall exercise the executive power *ad interim*, was passed.

The amendment reported by M. Dufaure yesterday, from the Committee of Thirty, making provision for revisions of the Constitution by both Chambers assembled in Congress was adopted, after the insertion of a proviso that the Congress shall decide concerning a revision of the Constitution by an absolute majority; and that during the term of President MacMahon such revision can be entered upon only at his suggestion.

M. Paris, a Monarchist, and member of the Committee of Thirty, stated that the power of revision granted the Assembly extended to the form of government.

The consideration of the bill in detail having been completed, motion was made that the House proceed to vote the third reading.

The motion was carried by a vote of 521 yeas, to 181 nays, and to-morrow was appointed for taking a final vote on passing the bill to its third reading.

The bill providing for the organization of the Senate will come up before the Assembly for its second reading on the 11th instant.

SPAIN.

PAMPELUNA SUCCORED—THE ROYAL TROOPS VICTORIOUS—THE POPE'S ADVICE TO DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—An official dispatch has been received at the War Office announcing that Gen. Moriones has succored Pampeluna.

The Minister of War is also in receipt of intelligence that an engagement took place yesterday at Oteiza between the Royalists and Carlists, in which the latter were defeated.

The Alfonsist troops are advancing victoriously.

It is reported that the Pope has written a letter to Don Carlos in which he expresses sympathy for his cause, but advises him to reconsider his determination to continue the war, as the dignity of the Catholic Church in Spain has been vindicated, and the rights of the clergy recognized by King Alfonso.

DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF THE CARLIST GENERAL AGANA.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—Gen. Loma has defeated and captured the Carlist leader Gen. Agana.

ITALY.

BANQUET TO GARIBALDI GIVEN BY ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The English and Americans in Rome give a banquet in honor of Garibaldi to-morrow night.

CUBA.

THE PROPOSED SUPPLY OF THE ARMY BY CAPITALISTS.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The *Voz de Cuba* says the Captain General favors the scheme of a number of capitalists providing for and taking charge of the subsistence department of the army. As a guarantee of reimbursement for outlays in the purchase of supplies, a portion of the receipts from export duties is to be set aside, and the combination is to be permitted to take part in the collection of said duties.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN COLLECTING MONEY IN HAVANA FOR A CHURCH IN LOUISIANA.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—Archbishop Perche and Rev. Patrick Allen, of New-Orleans, are in this city collecting funds for a Catholic church in Louisiana. It was rumored in New-Orleans that Father Allen was dead. The report is without foundation. Father Allen is in perfect health.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK SUFFERING FROM A NERVOUS AFFECTION—RUMORS OF HIS RETIREMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 4—5:30 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne *Gazette* says Prince Bismarck is suffering from a nervous affection.

It is rumored among the members of the Upper House that the Prince intends to retire shortly after his sixtieth birthday.

The *Gazette* does not give entire credit to the last statement.

TROUBLE AT ASPINWALL.

IMPRISONMENT OF A BRITISH SUBJECT—A MAN OF WAR SENT TO SUPPORT THE CONSUL.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 3.—Disturbances are reported in Aspinwall in consequence of the imprisonment of Dr. Pigott, a British subject. A man-of-war has been ordered from this port to Aspinwall to support the British Consul, who has been assaulted.

MEXICO.

AN ABSCONDING MERCHANT—HEAVY LIABILITIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—A well-known Mexican merchant has absconded from the City of Mexico, leaving liabilities to the amount of $600,000. Several failures of small firms are expected.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. ROUSBY'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mrs. Rousby last evening appeared at the Lyceum Theatre as *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It." It is doubtful if so idyllic a composition as Shakespeare's sketch of forest life can ever be fairly dealt with by the comparatively rude methods of the stag, but there is a wide difference in performances, and not a few representations of "As You Like It" have, within the last few years, conveyed to an audience some idea of the manifold beauties of the dainty work. Yesterday's recital cannot take rank with those to be remembered with gratification. The general acting was rather rough, and the principal personation had little to commend it to critical approval. As *Rosalind*, Mrs. Rousby shows inability as a reader, and a surprising *gaucherie* in point of action. Her delivery is monotonous; she is utterly unconscious of the effect of an occasional pause; she hurries over the text as if it were part of an American comedy of contemporaneous human interest; and her movements are constrained and ungraceful. When we speak thus of Mrs. Rousby, it must be borne in mind that we contrast her *Rosalind* with her *Princess Elizabeth*, which, in our judgment, was an uncommonly symmetrical and finished portrayal. Worse performances of the character there may undoubtedly be, but the lady's *Rosalind* is so much inferior to her *Elizabeth* that we feel inclined to account it the most unsatisfactory effort she can possibly make. Mrs. Rousby was supported, as usual, by Messrs. Clarke, Waldron, Ralton, Stark, Vining Bowers, Dunn, and Welsh Edwards, and by Miss Meek, Mrs. Waldron, and Miss Mack. Mr. Bowers' *Touchstone* was certainly the happiest personation of the evening, and the only one in which the spirit of the play was at all discernible. The worst conductor in the City succeeded in spoiling the charm of "Under the greenwood tree," and "Blow, blow, thou wintry wind," which Mr. Dunn has sung for a century or so, but which, we are sure, he never interpreted with so bad an accompaniment before. "As You Like It" is to be repeated to-night, and, to-morrow, "Camille" will be acted on the occasion of Mrs. Rousby's benefit and her last appearance in New-York but two.

THE OPERA BOUFFE

"Girofée-Girofla" will this evening be represented at the Park Theatre. Messrs. Grau & Chizzola bought the score directly from M. Lecocq engaged Mlle. Geoffroy, an artist of Parisian celebrity, to fill the leading rôle, and caused a large number of appropriate costumes to be made abroad, while Mr. Stuart contributes to the production some fresh and splendid scenery. "Girofée-Girofla" will, therefore, be brought out under as auspicious circumstances as clever management and liberality can command, and the opera having had unvarying and durable success in all the European capitals, there is no reason to think it will prove less attractive in this country. Besides Mlle. Geoffroy, who to-night effects her début here, Mlle. Minelli, M. De Quercy, M. Valaire, and the full company of the Park are to appear in the new work. An animated "first night" may be anticipated.

MR. THOMAS' REHEARSAL TO-DAY.

Mr. Thomas' public rehearsal for his fourth symphony concert, to occur Saturday, may be attended this afternoon at Steinway Hall. We need not reprint the programme, but may mention that Raff's new piano concerto, which is to have Mme. Madeline Schiller for its interpreter, is its newest number, while Beethoven's Fourth Symphony is the most important of the orchestral works chosen for recital.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen throughout the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and westward. It has fallen in New-England and is lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. The temperature has very generally fallen, except in New-England and at the Middle Atlantic coast stations. High westerly winds prevail on the lower lakes and northerly winds in the Gulf States. Cloud and snow prevail over the lower lakes, and rain in New-England. Partly cloudy and clearing weather are elsewhere reported. The rivers rose on Wednesday at Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, north-west winds, cold, clear weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio, Lower Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the North-west, stationary or rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, clear cold weather.

In the lake region, westerly winds, rising barometer, cold, partly cloudy weather, with local snows.

In New-England rising barometer, falling temperature, north-west winds, clearing and partly cloudy weather, with local snows.

In the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, westerly winds, cold, clear weather.

The Lower Mississippi will probably rise slightly.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At a late hour on Tuesday night a fire broke out in the stable and coal office of Henry Boak, No. 223 East Forty-second street, and before the flames were extinguished the buildings were destroyed and two horses were burned to death. Loss, $2,000; no insurance.

Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the clothing store of Moses & Bergman, on the first floor of No. 358 Bowery. Damage to stock, $2,000; fully insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe and Lafayette Companies. The building was damaged to the extent of $300; insured.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of the three-story brick building No. 215 East Fourth street, occupied by A. Braum, carpenter; damage to stock, &c., $1,000; no insurance. The second floor is occupied by John Stillwagon, carpenter; damage, $500; no insurance. The third floor is occupied by G. Wisher, carpenter; damage, $300; no insurance. The building is owned by Peter Wannemaker, and is damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured in the Globe Company for $1,000.

The machine shop and engine houses of the Montreal, Chambly and Sorel Railroad, at Sorel, Canada, were totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss, $25,000.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY OF A NEW-YORK MAN DOING BUSINESS IN SHREVEPORT—THE ILL-FEELING AGAINST REPUBLICANS A CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR CORRUPTION—ANOTHER NEW-YORKER TESTIFIES—EVIDENCE OF MONCURE, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—AN EX-VIRGINIA CONFIDENTIAL SERVANT TESTIFIES—R. H. MARR TESTIFIES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—Before the Congressional Investigating Committee to-day, Charles W. Burt testified as follows: Resides in Shreveport; has resided there two years and a half; is a merchant by occupation; is from New-York; was very cordially received by the people; witness' social intercourse with the people of that city and section has been most pleasant; representative residents express a desire that representative men from the North should settle in that country; the feeling of residents is loyal to the General Government; troops have been in Caddo Parish nearly ever since witness has lived in the parish; if troops were absent from the parish, a law officer of the Federal Government calling upon the people, would receive assistance in making arrests; does not know of a White League in Shreveport; the election last Fall was as quiet as witness ever saw held in any State; there was a disposition on the part of the people that it should be so; the general desire of the people without regard to races was for order and good government; there is great depression in business and shrinkage in values there, which has in part resulted from high taxation and maladministration generally; the City of Shreveport, although patrolled by a volunteer police force, was, at the time of Major Merrill's appearance there, as orderly as any town in New-England; the ill-feeling in most of the Republican officials is owing to their corruptions; there are some who are respected; Mr. Wise, although a Republican and an officeholder, is widely esteemed.

To Mr. Frye—Saw negroes vote the Conservative ticket; for two months and a half previous to the election, under the volunteer police, the city was quiet; belongs to a white man's club, but did not join the White League; knows of no White League in the city; does not know of any residents being engaged in the Coushatta massacre; everybody with whom witness conversed of this affair condemned it.

To Mr. Wheeler—If it had not been for the partisan action of Major Merrill, there is no doubt but that the labor resolutions would have been rescinded.

ANOTHER NEW-YORKER TESTIFIES.

S. E. Steers, sworn, testified: Resides in Shreveport; is a native of New-York; was well received by the white people of Shreveport; the people are anxious that respectable men should come from the North and settle there; a Republican officeholder, if he be upright and honest, will be respected; thought during the first few years of his residence in the South that the two races could never live amicably together, but there is now a better feeling existing, and, were it not for the interposition of certain white Republicans, the blacks and whites would get on peaceably, the white people regard Kellogg as a usurper, and to that may be attributed the late troubles; it is my opinion that affairs have not been administered honestly, and certainly the people have been exceedingly patient; there is no hostility existing against the General Government; there is no desire for the re-establishment of slavery; any man who would attempt to defraud the negroes in a settlement would lose caste among the better class of people; knows of no White League organization; there are political clubs in the town; the election passed off very quietly and many negroes voted the Conservative ticket.

Cross-examined (to Mr. Frye)—As to the difference between the Warmoth and Kellogg Government, there is little. A number of colored men voted the Conservative ticket. The Republican officials of the parish are to some extent corrupt. There was a public card, signed by the Northern residents of Shreveport, denunciatory of Major Merrill's reports. The most corrupt appropriations had been made by the Radicals in the government of Shreveport, particularly in the management of the savings bank monopoly.

Mr. Marshall here reminded Mr. Frye that the cross-examination should not be conducted as in a police court.

TESTIMONY OF A CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER OF STATE.

J. C. Moncure was sworn and testified as follows: Has lived at Shreveport since 1861. Came originally from Virginia, and has resided in Louisiana for fourteen years; was a candidate for State Treasurer in the past election. Soon after the reconstruction of the State it was found that the negroes were induced to array themselves in solid mass in the interests of a class of men who were strangers in the State, and who had organized the negroes not for the public good but to secure their own election to official positions; witness was nominated for the Legislature in 1870; the blacks were told that their interests were dependent upon those of the whites; that they were colaborers, and that there should be no antagonism between them. The colored men were impressed with these statements, but the Radicals eradicated this idea from their minds in secret meetings with them, telling them that the Conservatives were not sincere, and only desired to obtain power in order to cast them back into slavery. In the Legislature of 1871-72 there were many plundering schemes. One of these was the State House bill, which was defeated by parliamentary tactics, the entire Democratic vote going against it. This war in Louisiana was not against the Republican Party, but against dishonest government. In 1872 the Conservatives fused into one party; there were many colored men on the ticket, and the election was carried in Caddo, but the candidates were counted out; it has always been the attempt of the white people to make the political division not one of color; the organization of the whites was not intended to deprive the negroes of any of their rights; in 1874, having tried all other means, the campaign was conducted under the avowed auspices of the white race; it was not intended to deprive the negroes of a single right; it was believed that more effect would be produced upon the negro mind by having a straight-out white ticket than by having a mixed black and white, and the result showed the correctness of this supposition, the white ticket having a larger black vote than it ever commanded before; the campaign was fairly conducted at the time; as fairly by the white people as any that has ever been held; the relations between the white and colored races are in reality very friendly except when they are acted upon in an election or by the machinations of men who are trying to organize the negroes and obtain control of the machinery of the Government; I believe there is a general and complete disposition on the part of the controlling element of the white population to recognize every legal right of the negroes; I believe the negroes would enjoy infinitely more happiness, and would be better taken care of in every way, with the State under Conservative control; I believe that in ordinary every-day intercourse the negro and white men are more friendly at the South, among employers and employed, than they are at the North, because the two people have been raised up together; the election in Shreveport was fairly conducted, 500 negroes voting without any unfair means being taken to affect their votes; I do not believe there was a colored vote unfairly influenced by the whites in the parish. No one has ever seen what disposition has been made of the colored school fund in Caddo; $20,000 were missing. It is a matter of notoriety that the Legislature in New-Orleans is influenced by improper motives; Faulkner was a most notorious lobbyist; York, Dewees, and Matthews, who were engaged in those schemes and others, are again returned. The witness, upon proceeding to Coushatta, after the arrival of the United States troops, found the principal citizens under arrest, or taking to the woods; not only was this the condition of things at Coushatta, but in the surrounding parishes; the disposition among the whites is to inflict justice on black and white.

TESTIMONY OF A COLORED DEMOCRAT.

A. Hall, colored, sworn. Resides in Shreveport; believes the late election in that city to have been a fair one; the way in which the savings bank was managed made a great many colored men Democrats; voted with the Conservative Party in order to secure good government. Witness was disgusted with the claims of the Radical speakers, who pretended that all the negroes would again be reduced to slavery, and by trying to control their votes in that way. Witness had been a slave. His place was that of a confidential Virginia servant, and he could not well say that his condition now was much better than before the war. Judging as it had fared with him, colored men who behaved themselves at all were treated like whites; all threats made by whites to discharge could not have been carried out, and did not affect the colored men, because everybody knew that the planters were obliged to have hands till January to get out the crops. The colored people in the parish were not afraid of any trouble about obtaining work, though they were depending on their labor for a living. Generally the colored people are on most friendly terms with the whites; the negroes get justice before a white jury as readily as a white man. Several hundred negroes voted the white ticket; some would not vote the Republican ticket from party dissatisfaction; intelligent negroes believe their interests are identified with the whites, and they give that as a reason for voting with them; the negroes voted in Caddo and the surrounding parishes at the late election, freely, quietly, and fairly. Witness is worth $10,000.

The witness was subjected to a fierce cross-examination by Mr. Frye, who recited to him various articles from the Republican platform and party proceedings, with the inquiry, "What do you think of that doctrine?" Replies were made in accordance with the above evidence.

TESTIMONY OF R. H. MARR.

R. H. Marr, sworn, testified: Is a member of the New-Orleans Bar; never had held an office nor been a candidate for one; had been Chairman of a Democratic Convention. Early in the late canvass a considerable number of colored men seemed to take an interest in the discussion; I then stated on many occasions that when the colored element was in the preponderance their choice in the election would meet with no opposition; otherwise there was a perfectly fair election; throughout the State the difference between the colored and white vote was very small, rather in favor of the whites according to the census, although the census of 1870 was taken when the white population was mostly absent from the city. One of the injurious assumptions against the Conservative Party was that there was a strict color line in politics in this State. In reality this was not the case. A great many colored men had been put on the Conservative ticket and commanded colored votes. Not one-tenth of the thinking people believe the present Government to be otherwise than illegal, imposed against their will, after every desperate resort by the General Government; on the opening of the canvass they felt that it was of the last importance to obtain possession of this Government; the last election returns showed the disapprobation of the people of the existing Government in terms as strong as can be conceived of, by twenty-nine majority in the Lower House; witness never sent any such dispatches as had been sworn to on the other side; witness will die in the belief, as he has said before, that it is the right of the people in a republican government to put down any usurpation with a strong hand, even if they have to appeal to arms. During the late Summer the State Central Committee always advised in reference to a fusion ticket, that such an arrangement should be made fairly when-ever practicable or advisable. The more liberal colored men agreed to this. Witness spoke in favor of it. The people on both sides in good faith attempted to carry it out; the color line was ignored; the doctrine of a strict white man's ticket was never carried out in any parish; the name under which the movement for the redemption of the State was organized was the Democratic Conservative Party; the name of White Man's Party was voted down; though the phrase of "We, the white men and all others opposed to the Kellogg Government," occurred in the Baton Rouge Convention, the phrase was not intended to exclude black voters; compromise tickets were run in a dozen parishes; colored men were put in place of white men whenever it united opposition tickets. The witness read an extract from the *Republican* to show this; the effect of the late political situation had been that the people felt called upon to look to themselves for redress of grievances more than they would have done under other circumstances; the first movement in Colfax, Grant Parish, had been in opposition to or pretended support of the officers who had been announced in the official journal as commissioned by Mr. Kellogg; the colored people had commenced drilling, and the white families had fled to the woods. Witness read extracts from the *Republican*, stating that the negroes at Colfax were well armed, and for two weeks, in armed possession of the town, were expecting United States troops. He gave an account of the desecration of a dead body in a private residence, and a general history of the Colfax riot. The killing, which went beyond measure, did not occur until after the killing of Hadnot and wounding of another man. At the commencement of the campaign it was the general opinion that there was no need of having a canvass, because in any event it was thought probable that the elections would be decided in favor of the Kellogg Party, and a determination to go on with it was only arrived at by a small Central Committee; witness believed that whenever the general conviction forced itself on the American mind that there was fraud in getting possession of the Government, there would be trouble; in every case the people should remain passive when their rights were taken from them until their legal remedies were exhausted the races would have long since amicably adjusted themselves; but for the interested opposition of Radical leaders who used them to control the State. The action of the General Government had excited the distrust of the white people. He firmly believed that the whites had no disposition to take away from the negro his rights, or any of them.

HEAVY FOG ON THE BAY.

A COLLISION OFF GOVERNOR'S ISLAND—THE FERRY-BOAT WESTFIELD RUN INTO BY THE PROPELLER VINDICATOR.

The bay was enveloped in a dense fog yesterday morning, which almost put a stop to all travel on the water. Owing to the crowded condition of the bay, many serious accidents were feared. Only one of any importance occurred, however, and there was no loss of life. The luckless Staten Island Ferry-boat Westfield was again the sufferer. She left her slip at Whitehall about 8 o'clock, and proceeded slowly on her trip until she had arrived within two miles of Governor's Island, when her Captain deemed it best to put back. She had just started on her return to New-York when she was run into by the iron propeller Vindicator, of Lorillard's Line, on her way up the bay. The propeller struck her on the starboard bow, carrying away the guards, and cutting through two-thirds of the flooring of the ladies' cabin. The passengers were much alarmed for the moment, and many of the passengers seized life-preservers with the intention of throwing themselves in the bay, thinking the vessel was about to sink. Order was at length restored, and it was then found that no one had been hurt. Capt. Johnson, of the Westfield, says he used all due care, and had given the proper signals just before his vessel was struck, and that her engines were reversed at the time of the collision. The boat made another trip after the accident, and was then laid up for repairs. The damages are estimated at $2,000. Later in the evening the weather, which had cleared up in the morning, again became foggy, and some delay was caused to the boats on the North and East Rivers. It finally cleared off at a late hour, and no further inconvenience was experienced.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK RIOTS.

VERDICTS IN THE CASES OF TWO OF THE KILLED—ORDER MAINTAINED AT CARAQUETTE.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. TILTON BEGUN.

Continued from Third Page.

the feeling and opinion of despising ministers generally, and the church as it existed in this country, from those antagonisms? A.—I thought that in the early stages of the anti-slavery movement the clergy, like the other professional men, were like Erasmus of old, fallible; that they were not leaders of public sentiment, but rather the followers of it; there were many noble and conspicuous exceptions to that; and in those days Mr. Beecher himself was a shining example.

Q.—But, nevertheless, the point comes: did you not from those motives, and under those antagonisms, come into hostility and hatred of the churches, and contempt for the ministers, on account of the position that you have ascribed generally to the clergy? A.—I think I should answer your question, no, Sir; and yet, if I could explain, I could give you more fully my views.

Q.—Well, I have no objection to your explaining. A.—I think this, that when any great public measure arises and is new—when any great reform starts, which the world needs, the last help it generally gets is from the old conservative organizations called churches. That is what I mean.

Q.—And from the ministers of those churches? A.—From the churches as bodies.

Q.—Yes? And the ministers of them? A.—I don't know that it applies any more particularly to the ministers than the other members.

Q.—Members of the church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, were not these feelings of yours in this regard concealed from your wife? Were they known to her? A.—These views were taught us in Plymouth Church. It was a doctrine of Plymouth Church. My wife believed it and I believed it. We all despised the owning of slaves at that time. We were all of one mind in regard to it. Mr. Beecher preached against it. He even said he was ashamed of his calling. That is, he was ashamed of the men in it. They were cowardly.

A DISAGREEMENT WITH MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Now, when did you first come to any occasion of public contest or disagreement with Mr. Beecher in the course of your and his public life and employment? A.—We had a friendly discussion in 1859 or 1860 concerning the disposition of some missionary funds.

Q.—That was in Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that was a somewhat animated and serious dissent between you? A.—It was like the dissent between you and Mr. Beach, for instance, in your professional relations. It was an entirely friendly contest. There was no bitterness in it.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—When was that? A.—It was the Winter of 1859 or 1860; possibly 1861.

Mr. Evarts.—Still these were your and Mr. Beecher's opinions, and not as the representatives of clients or persons? A.—It was not a clash of opinions; we were alike in opinion; it was a question of whether Plymouth Church, as a Christian organization, ought to contribute its funds to a society out West that held men in bondage. I took the ground that we ought not to do so, and he took the ground that we ought to do so, and we discussed it.

Q.—The terms are not necessary; but it was an animated and somewhat severe dissent between you? A.—It was as severe as this: Mr. Beecher met me before the discussion, and patted me on the shoulder, saying, "Theodore, go and do as well as you can;" and the next day he came around to see me, and said, "Theodore, I am proud of you;" that is the extent of the severity of it, Sir.

Q.—I don't mean unfriendly. I mean severity of discussion. Don't you recognize that difference, Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not recognize the meaning of the word "severity," as applied to a friendly discussion.

Q.—Was that the first occasion—I have asked you for the first. Was that the first occasion of any public difference or dissent of any serious character between you? A.—I don't know, but on several occasions previous to that, in the discussions in the church meetings, I may have perhaps taken ground on one side and he on the other. He always encouraged that kind of debate.

Q.—I don't wish to know that. A.—There was never a more friendly discussion than the one between Mr. Beecher and myself concerning those "missionary funds."

Q.—In that discussion you were of opposing opinions, and so continued to be on that subject. A.—No, Sir; we were not of opposing opinions. We were of the same opinions, but the question was whether we should, as anti-slavery men, apply those opinions to a particular case.

Q.—I mean opposing opinions on the subject actually at hand there. That was so, wasn't it? A.—Yes; the difference was whether the money should be so applied or should not be so applied; it was not a question of religious or moral views; it was a question of the distribution of the money.

Q.—After this did there arise an occasion of political difference between you as public men on a question you had concurred in before? A.—How soon after this?

Q.—I don't care when it was. It was not connected with this? A.—I don't remember that there was any serious difference between Mr. Beecher and myself on any political question until he took the ground in a sermon, I think in 1860, perhaps—no, perhaps later—that military emancipation was impossible. I resisted that sermon, and military emancipation was afterward brought about. I think that was the first difference we had on political views.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Q.—Then afterward there was the Cleveland affair, was there not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—I don't remember the year.

Q.—Well, tell us about when it was in connection with the public events, or affairs of politics? A.—I am ashamed to say that I do not fix it in the almanac. Some one here present must know the date of the Cleveland Convention.

Q.—It was at the time of the Cleveland Convention? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what was that convention—a political convention? A.—Well, yes, Sir; it was a political convention.

Q.—It was in connection with the politics of the country. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And there you took decided opposite grounds to him, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir; very decided.

Q.—Very; and upheld a broad and severe difference of opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is so? A.—I thought he was wrong and I said so.

Mr. Evarts (to the Court)—We will stop at this stage if your Honor please.

The court thereupon adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

INDICTED FOR SMUGGLING.

THE EXAMINATION OF BALL SUPERSEDED BY HIS INDICTMENT—OTHER ACCUSED PERSONS NOT YET ARRESTED.

The case of Gustavus W. Ball, charged with smuggling silks of the value of about $100,000 into this port, was to have been continued yesterday before Commissioner Osborn at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly after the case was called, Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared before the Commissioner and stated that the United States Grand Jury had found a bill of indictment against Ball, and that the proceedings before the Commissioner were superseded by the Grand Jury's action. The Commissioner and Mr. Clarke, Ball's counsel, acquiesced in this view, and Mr. Ball ceased to see the indictment. Mr. Purdy said that he would have to defer showing the indictment at present, on account of its covering other persons not yet arrested, but would exhibit it to Ball's counsel as soon as practicable. Ball seemed somewhat disconcerted at the fact of his sudden indictment, and held a long and earnest consultation with his counsel. The cause of the indictment being found previous to the conclusion of the proceedings before the Commissioner, was to stop those proceedings before testimony should be elicited pointing to persons who might run away on finding themselves implicated. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Judge Blatchford opened the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, and the foreman of the Grand Jury presented two indictments to the court, and the jury was dismissed to resume its labors next Monday. As nearly as could be ascertained the indictments cover several persons alleged to have acted in complicity with Ball, but District Attorney Bliss declined to give their names, as they have not yet been arrested. A bench warrant was served on Ball, and he continues in Ludlow Street Jail awaiting trial, in default of $10,000 bail. All the other indicted persons, except those whom Ball's arrest frightened into running away, will, it is expected, be arrested to-day.

AN OLD DETECTIVE RESIGNS.

Ex-Detective Thomas Dusenbury, who was recently transferred to the Seventeenth Precinct, placed his resignation in the hands of Superintendent Walling yesterday. Dusenbury had been for over twenty years a member of the Police Department, and for fifteen years had been attached to the detective squad. During his service in the department he had been engaged in a number of important cases and was considered a shrewd and skillful detective officer. When he was transferred from the detective office Mr. Cassius H. Reed, of the Hoffman House, applied for his detailment to the hotel, Mr. Reed agreeing to pay the officer's salary, but the board refused to grant the application, and the officer had therefore no alternative but to go on patrol or resign, and he chose the latter. He will be employed as a private detective officer at the Hoffman House.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

THE EXPENSES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR TO BE REDUCED—$250,000 SPENT SINCE AUGUST LAST—A DEFICIENCY OF $200,000 PREDICTED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

At a regular meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, Supervisor Ropes offered a resolution directing the Supply Committee to confer with the Charity Commissioners with a view of settling upon some plan by which the expenses of the county incurred in the support of the poor might be reduced. Alderman Ropes, in speaking to his resolution, said that only $103,000 remained of the appropriation for the relief of the poor made on the 1st of last August, and which was intended to be sufficient to last until the 1st of August of the present year. Already, the speaker said, $250,000 had been spent, and if the expenditure continued at the same rate there would be a deficiency of $200,000 at the end of the fical year. Supervisor Ropes drew attention to the alarming increase of the county expenses in all directions, and said that if the Supervisors did not make a determined effort to economize they would some day find themselves indicted for permitting the existence of extensive fraud. The expenses of the Department of Charities were seventy per cent. greater this year than last year. Mr. Ropes gave several instances of the excessive expenditure this year in the matter of supplies. In the month of January, last year, $16,000 were expended for out-door supplies. This year the expenditures for the same month amounted to $35,000. Supervisor Fischer followed in a similar strain. He said that it would be necessary to reduce the expenses at the county buildings $98,000, and cut off all out-door relief. Several other members took part in the debate, and a deficiency bill was proposed to run down. Supervisor Bergen offered a resolution to the effect that the out-door relief be discontinued after the 17th inst. He said that after that date those who still required relief could go into the Alms-house. The remark was based on the assumption that at present many fraudulent applications for relief are successfully made. Supervisor Bergen's resolution was lost, and on motion of Supervisor French the whole matter was referred to a special committee of five.

THE EXCHANGE AUCTION SALE.

The following are the prices obtained at yesterday's auction sale of stocks and bonds at the Exchange Sales-room:

One hundred shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 285@286; 10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 119½; 55 shares Union National Bank, $50 each, 138; 5 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 117½; 8 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 92; 25 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 184; 50 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, 167; 25 shares Howard Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 113; 10 shares Mercantile Mutual (Marine) Insurance Company, $50 each, 60½; 10 shares Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company, $40 each, 101; 10 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company, $100 each, 39½; 43 shares Chicago and North-western Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 58¾; $10 Certificate of Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, dated June 29, 1868, $4; 20 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, $100 each, 28¼; 20 shares Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, $100 each, 107½; 26 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 77⅞; 56 shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, $100 each, 74½; 68 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed stock, $100 each, 97⅝; $40 Scrip of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, $24; 20 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, common, $100 each, 37¼; 20 shares Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, $100 each, 35½; 10 shares Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, $100 each, 35; 10 shares Central Colorado Improvement Company, $100 each, $4 per share; $1,000 Central Colorado Improvement Company First Mortgage bonds, interest 1st May and 1st November, 66; $175 Certificate of Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with coupons attached of Jan. 1, 1866, extended to 15th May, 1875, $37 50 each, $29; $1,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company 7 per cent. Convertible Loan Bonds of 1873 to 1893, interest January and July, $500 each, 105½; $1,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. bond, dated Jan. 1, 1866; interest January and July, 43; $1,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. bond, dated July 1, 1860; interest January and July, 43¼; $1,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. Levee Bond, dated May 1, 1867, 27; $2,000 Virginia 6 per cent. bonds, dated July 1, 1871, interest January and July—two bonds of $1,000 each, one of $500, and one of $100—50½; $800 so-called Settlement Certificate between Virginia and West Virginia, with interest, 9½; $24 Certificate of Indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Virginia, $6 each, 10; $1,000 State of North Carolina Bond, issued under ordinance to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, April, 1868, interest April and October, coupons from April, 1869, attached, 14; 10 shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 71; 100 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 34½; 10 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 150; 50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, 22½; 30 shares Mercantile Mutual (Marine) Insurance Company, (ex dividend,) $50 each, 61; 60 shares Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, $50 each, 110¾; 38 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 197¼; $10,000 Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Gold Bonds, due 1901, interest February and August, guaranteed by Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, 61½; $3,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company 1st Mortgage Consolidated 7 ₱ cent. Land Grant Bonds, due 1905, coupons funded, 36; 71 first mortgage gold bonds of the Peach Mountain Coal Company of Schuylkill County, Penn., due July 1, 1900, interest seven per cent., payable semi-annually January and July, whole issue $100,000, (hypothecated,) $530 each, 4; 87 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, special guaranteed stock, $100 each, 92¾; 55 shares Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad Company, stock guaranteed six per cent. by New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $20 each, 85; 50 shares Mercantile Mutual (Marine) Insurance Company, $50 each, 61; 125 shares New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, $100 each, 80¼; 103 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, common stock, $100 each, 88; 50 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, 27½; 20 shares People's Gas Company of Albany, $100 each, 50; 328 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each, 144¼, 143½; 268 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 117⅛; 180 shares Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, $25 each, 192½; 159 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 99; 40 shares Marine National Bank, $30 each, 127¾; 30 shares City National Bank, $10 each, 300; 50 shares Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, $10 each, 88½; 24 shares Home Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 105; 10 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, $129; 6 shares Standard Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 121; 25 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Company, $40 each, 95½.

RECORD OF BURGLARIES.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman McGrath, of the Fourth Precinct, while on post, saw two men whom he knew to be thieves passing through James street, each carrying a bundle. The officer arrested them and took them to the Oak Street Police Station, where they gave their names as William Johnson and George Miller. On opening the bundles they were found to contain seven pieces of silk, one piece of merino, and one piece of alpaca, valued in all at $300. They could not give any satisfactory account of the manner in which they had become possessed of the goods, and they were locked up. On being searched $23 in ten-cent stamps, a revolver, and a number of skeleton keys were found on their persons. Subsequently it was ascertained that the dry goods store of J. C. Mather & Co., at Darien, Conn., had been broken into by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of a quantity of dry goods and money. Mr. Mather called on Superintendent Walling yesterday to report his loss, and on being informed of the arrest of Johnson and Miller went to the Oak Street Police Station, and there fully identified the goods and money found in the possession of the prisoners as his property. The prisoners are held for examination, and will be taken to Darien to-day.

On Friday morning the store of James Thornton & Co., importers of shirt-buttons, on the second floor of No. 400 Broadway, was visited by burglars, who effected an entrance by means of false keys. The thieves secured 140 boxes of pearl buttons, valued at $1,600, with which they escaped, without leaving any clue to their identity.

The brass-rule factory of Damon & Bates, on the third floor of No. 100 Nassau street, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of $100 worth of printers' brass rules.

During Tuesday night the lager-beer saloon of Herman Oswald, No. 217 Hester street, was broken into by burglars and robbed of $50 worth of liquors and cigars.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A deputation of citizens residing in the annexed district called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday, in relation to adjusting its accounts, as they were presented before the consolidation. He said he would give the matter due attention.

In the afternoon a committee of the German Taxpayers' Association presented the Mayor with copies of resolutions they had passed, in favor of economy in the administration of the City Government.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads intend to report to their board in favor of directing the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the T rails laid in various streets in this City, on the ground that the railroad companies had no right to use such rails. The report is to be submitted to-day. The same committee have prepared a report requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to furnish a list of all the City railroads which have four tracks, with a statement of the authority, if any, by which they were laid.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH ON THE SCHURZ RESOLUTION.

HOW THE QUESTION STOOD AFTER MR. THURMAN'S ADDRESS—THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS—SCENE IN THE SENATE WHEN SENATOR CONKLING SPOKE—THE FIRST AND THE SECOND DAY—TONE OF THE SPEECH—THE PERORATION.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The debate on the Louisiana question in the Senate is without doubt one of the most noteworthy events in legislative politics that has transpired here for two years past. If viewed superficially it is largely a war of words; for the immediate practical issue is nothing more than a vote upon a simple resolution of inquiry directed to the President. But under the surface there is much more in it than this, for, like all genuine political movements, it had a sudden advent and a spontaneous growth, and has not run upon any line of mere cut-and-dried caucus programme.

Senator Thurman little thought of the proportions the discussion was destined to assume when, on the 5th of January, he introduced into the Senate his dictatorial resolution of inquiry. His object was evident and simple. Flushed with the Democratic successes of last Fall, the Democratic minority in Congress have been on the alert for an occasion to add fuel to the flames in the Republican edifice. For this purpose they looked upon the Louisiana business, in the crude shape in which it first presented itself, as a perfect Godsend. Federal bayonets in a State Legislature! That was a battle-cry more effective and startling than any they could have hoped to originate themselves. Thurman, the inevitable Democratic leader in the Senate, by reason both of his talent and learning, immediately shouted the war-whoop with all his lungs, and he has a pair of word-bellows of no mean power. The assault was vigorous, the invective sharp, the alarm contagious.

Had the Administration side of the question been ever so weak, the Republican Senators could not have remained silent. The fierce attack was met with a rejoinder in kind, mainly on the general issue, for the available facts were yet too meagre to admit of dispassionate argument. Information came in by driblets, adding new material for talk, from day to day; Senator after Senator was drawn into the discussion; caucuses were held; newspapers and State Legislatures sent their daily comments through the Associated Press; a Presidential Message on the subject necessitated a Cabinet conference, which developed a large divergence of views in the Administration itself; and so what was intended for a sudden party flurry has thus gradually grown into a wide political question, the event and issue of which is watched with intense interest in every State of the Union.

It is, perhaps, this condition of things, felt rather than clearly understood, which has imparted to the Louisiana debate a degree of freshness and vitality which the subject itself did not inherently possess. Senator Logan was right when he said the Democrats had inaugurated the Presidential campaign of 1876. The point really at issue has been, and is, who shall have the White House two years hence, and not who shall have the Speaker's gavel of the Louisiana House of Representatives.

The whole number of participants in the debate has been unusually small, considering its growing importance. From the very first the Senate galleries have been crowded, and with a crowd, too, that remained in their seats hour after hour and up to the minute of adjournment. Only the dreary iteration of speakers like Tipton and Saulsbury could thin out the galleries. Morton, Bayard, Sherman, Gordon, Edmunds, Bogy, Howe, and others had full houses of appreciative listeners. During the first few days, indeed, the galleries were too appreciative, and from time to time vented their feelings in applause which threatened to bring down the retributive power of the Sergeant at Arms upon them. The matter was finally compromised by stationing policemen among them to put out only the offending individuals, and thus leave the well-behaved men undisturbed in their privilege.

Begun on Jan. 5, the first part of the debate, ran until about the 18th, when, by a sort of common consent, it was suspended for nearly ten days. During this period of the discussion, Gordon, Schurz, and Logan very decidedly carried off the honors. Gordon has a fine voice, but inherits the Southern vice of spread eagle oratory. Logan has an immense strength of larynx; he can hold an audience by the mere echo of his tones; but in this case he was unusually felicitous, both in the matter and manner of his speech. It was pitched in his most favorable key—that of aggressive party denunciation, for which the opponents who had already spoken had furnished him ample precedent. Schurz, a scholar by instinct and training, read a written speech from manuscript, but he has so good an articulation, and so finished a delivery, that the ear is cheated into thinking it an extemporaneous effort, unless one sees him handling the actual pages. Both Schurz and Logan had something like an ovation. Not only were the galleries full to suffocation, but the very floor of the Senate was filled by members of the House and other privileged persons, who listened with intense earnestness to each—many of them at the cost of much personal discomfort.

When, on the 18th, the debate was suspended, it seemed entirely uncertain whether it would be renewed; but the evidently partisan report of the Foster subcommittee, and the sending of the remaining committeemen to New-Orleans to begin a second investigation, kept the topic alive. Meanwhile, too, the memorials from the contesting halves of the Louisiana Legislature had come to hand, and so from one source or another the materials had finally accumulated upon which some approximate analysis of the great legislative fracas might be made.

Upon this material the opposing champions of the Senate had been vigorously at work during the ten days' interval. I have already said that Thurman is the inevitable champion on the Democratic side. Schurz is just defeated and superseded, and there is none other who has the calibre for a moment to contest the superiority of the great Ohio Bourbon. On the Republican side of the Senate the old rivalry between Conkling and Merton is, for the time being at least, entirely done away with by the latter's continued sickness. It is vain for Morton longer to struggle against his physical disability; and while he does not in anywise assert or manifest it, the New-York Senator cannot but know and feel that he has a clear field before him.

That Thurman may be the Democratic and Conkling the Republican Presidential nominee, is perhaps not often said, but is no doubt very frequently thought. In case of the latter, his alleged declension of the Chief Justiceship can hardly be explained on any other hypothesis. Naturally, therefore, the Louisiana debate has culminated in the intellectual duel of the two leaders, and any further discussion will only be regarded as the echoes of the great battle.

Senator Thurman made his speech on the 27th, and Conkling his reply yesterday and to-day; and it cannot be denied that the New-York Senator comes out of the fight with a great oratorical triumph. With the notice and preparation each has had, a higher order of discussion than that which began the Louisiana debate nearly a month ago was to be expected. Thurman is an able lawyer, a ready debater, a shrewd and wily politician, and made a most plausible and ingenious argument. But Conkling is also a lawyer of equal ability, who has learned much wisdom in his political training of the last fifteen years, shows much more evidence of general reading and scholarly polish, and has acquired the details of oratorical art with a completeness that has now become a second nature.

I shall not undertake to analyze or follow his argument—the telegraph will have done that before this reaches you. The Senate yesterday was filled to its utmost capacity. The cloak rooms were emptied of all their chairs, which were ranged in a double row behind the Senators' desks, and were occupied by many prominent individuals. Senator-elect Dawes, ex-Gov. Morgan, of New-York; ex-Minister Bancroft, Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court; the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, and others were eager listeners. All the Senators were in their seats, and followed the development of Mr. Conkling's argument with unflagging interest. The Senator was evidently impressed with the universal attention accorded him, for he spoke with an intensity of earnestness I have seldom seen him display. As he proceeded from point to point, he addressed himself specially and frequently to the Senator from Ohio. He spoke with great deliberation, with perfect aplomb and self-possession, and in choice and measured diction, in which neither word nor phrase ever made default. It was a very full and detailed argument, garnished with a running accompaniment of ironical comment on his opponent's speech, in the faultless propriety of which there was nevertheless a perceptible flavor of gall and wormwood. As the afternoon wore on, and the audience, though held captive, began nevertheless to show signs of fatigue, he only yielded at 5:30 to the very general request of Republican members to give way for an adjournment and finish his speech to-day.

The same packed galleries, the same crowded Senate, with marked increase in the intensity of interest among his auditors greeted him when he resumed to-day. He was pale with evident fatigue from yesterday's effort, though still in strong, full sonorous voice. Perhaps this contributed somewhat to make him less humorous, less ironical, but much more earnest and oratorical. His conclusion, not in the nature of an ambitious peroration, was most forcible and impressive. What was the excuse, he asked, for this violence and turbulence in Louisiana? Other States had suffered deeper wrongs. His own State of New-York had seen a Democratic Governor "counted in;" a fraudulent Legislature establish corrupt returning boards, and corrupt courts; oppressive taxes and assessments levied; the Treasury plundered by the most gigantic combination of modern times. They had not resisted with the blade and bullet, or with an armed revolution acting by proclamation. Why this difference? Four millions of black people were the principle factor in the Louisiana problem. They had been true to the Union; had suffered, toiled, and fought for it, and for this the people of the United States had made them free, and imbedded their liberties and their rights in the bulwarks of the Constitution. The people were for it, humanity was for it, God was for it, but a misguided party was against it. Whenever that party was willing to lay down this warfare and join in a prompt and cheerful and honest recognition of the Constitution as it is, the South could have peace in a single year. This, however, he feared, was not now to be expected at their hands. For so desirable a consummation we must await the silent workings of eternal justice.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29, 1875. J. G.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

ANSWER TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—THE APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE.

The Commissioners of Public Parks will today transmit to the Board of Aldermen their answer to the resolutions adopted by the latter on Jan. 21, which called for a detailed account of the money appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Legislature of the State, from the 1st of June, 1873, to the 1st of January, 1875; also the amount of expenditures in salaries, the number of contracts and the amounts involved, and the amounts due on the same; the number of Park Policemen, keepers, &c.

The following is an abstract of the answer:

Appropriations by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.—Total balance on books of the Department June 1, 1873, $369,109 93; total appropriation Jan. 1, 1874, $600,500; balance on the books Jan. 1, 1875, $42,751 31; bills outstanding to be paid from balance, $36,221 43; total appropriation Jan. 1, 1875, $584,000.

Appropriations by the Legislature of the State.—Balance of the fund for the erection of the American Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, June 1, 1873, $959,893 65; balance on Jan. 1, 1875, $590,989 04; liabilities to be discharged from the balance, $295,-773 76.

City Park Improvement Fund.—Balance June 1, 1873, $2,274 71; appropriation June 13, 1873, $1,000,000; appropriation June 25, 1873, $250,000; balance June 1, 1875, $169,306 64; liabilities outstanding to be paid from balance, $102,764 85.

Amount of Salary Paid to Each Commissioner.—To Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, as President of the Board of Commissioners from June 1, 1873, to Aug. 29, 1873, at the rate of $6,500 per annum; to Hon. Salem H. Wales, as President of the Board of Commissioners from Aug. 29, 1873, to May 9, 1874, at the rate of $6,500; to Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, as President of the Board of Commissioners from May 9, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of $6,500; to Hon. David B. Williamson, as Treasurer from Aug. 29, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of $4,000. On Jan. 1, 1874, Mr. Williamson voluntarily waived his claim to compensation for his services.

The number of horses employed was thirty-four, purchased at an average of $212 each; the number of carts was twenty-four, purchased at from $60 to $80 each; number of trucks fourteen, at from $125 to $175 each; total amount expended in the keep of horses, $8,912 43; total amount involved in twenty-seven contracts, $945,825 39; total amount still owing on same, $457,147 89.

The list of salaries of minor officers is then given, and has already been published. The amount of money received from all sources for licenses, &c., was $41,856 40. Nine licenses were granted. No employe of the department has been interested in any contract a lease for which the City had to pay the cost, at least so far as the Commissioners are aware, and no money which has been appropriated by the Legislature for construction purposes within the date specified, has been converted to any other purpose. The cost of equipping the Park Police from June 1, 1873, Jan. 1, 1875, was $6,826 91, exclusive of the pay of five tailors, who are kept at $2 50 per day for the care and repair of uniforms.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

The third day of the examinations at Columbia College was concluded yesterday. The programme consisted of the examination of the Seniors in Physics, the Juniors in Greek, the Sophomores in Modern History, and the Freshmen in Geometry. The paper on Physics consisted of the following questions: 1.—(Problem in determining the velocity of light, by the method of Fizeau.)—A disk was divided into 360 open and 360 closed sectors, and the rate of its revolution was 78 per second when the second eclipse took place, the distance apart of the stations being 5 miles; required, the velocity of light. 2. Determine the index of refraction of a prism placed at the angle of minimum deviation, the angle of the prism being equal to 10° and the deviation to 5°. 3. The dispersion of a sample of flint glass is equal to 2.3 times that of crown glass. For crown glass is equal to 1.5, for flint glass is variable, calculate the radius of a plain concave flint glass lens, suitable to achromatize a double convex crown glass lens with radii 10 and 8 inches. 6. The radius of a concave mirror is 10 feet; required, the distance of the image of a star from it. 7. Explain the nature and production of the chemical lines. 8. Explain the theory of the direct-vision spectroscope. 9. Describe phosphorescence and fluorescence. 10. Describe Bunsen's photometer. 11. Give the main facts of radiant heat, reflection, refraction, absorption, &c., and explain the means of studying them.

The following is the list of questions in Geometry: 1. The area of a regular inscribed polygon and that of a similar circumscribed polygon are given. Give the formulas for finding the areas of the regular inscribed and circumscribed polygons having double the number of sides. What use is made of these formulas? 2. Prove that the sum of any three of the plane angles formed by the edges of a trihedral angle is greater than the third. 3. Give expressions, with the reason in each case, for the volumes of a prism, a pyramid, and the frustum of a pyramid. 4. Prove that symmetrical, spherical triangles are equal in area. 5. Through a given point, to draw a tangent to a given circle.

THE NEW RULES FOR LIGHTERAGE.

Last Spring the members of the New-York Produce Exchange caused the appointment of a committee, known as the Committee on Lighterage, who assumed the task of reconciling the differences of opinion on the subject and details of lighterage in this port existing between the merchants and the owners of lighters. Meetings of the committee were promptly held, and conferences held with the assembled lightermen of the port. The committee labored faithfully until Fall, when it became evident that no agreement could be made on the plans then proposed. For a time this important subject was dropped, but during the early part of the Winter a case of dispute on a claim for demurrage came before the Exchange, and demonstrated the urgent necessity for establishing rules to govern lighterage at the earliest possible moment. The committee again assembled, and, after mature deliberation, presented a full report to the Committee on Trade. The latter committee have approved of the rules suggested to govern that business, and this morning they will be submitted to the Board of Managers.

TROUBLES OF THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

The Receivers of the Midland Railroad complained to Judge Woodruff that the road had been assessed $606 in the town of Eaton; $782 in the town of Seavey, and similar amounts in most of the other towns on the line of the road, and that the road was unable to pay these assessments; that the Tax Collectors of those towns had levied upon the property of the road with the intention to sell it to satisfy the assessments, and that, unless they are restrained, the road will be ruined. Judge Woodruff granted an order requiring the Assessors and Collectors to show cause, on the 27th inst., why they shall not be permanently enjoined from further interference with the road.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....FEB. 3.

SENATE.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, submitted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate such information as is in his possession, and not heretofore sent to Congress, respecting affairs in Arkansas, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper in reference thereto.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, objected to the latter part of the resolution, and said it was not customary to call upon the President for recommendations.

Mr. CLAYTON consented to striking out that part of the resolution objected to, and, as amended, it was agreed to.

COTTON SEIZURES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a voluminous report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of Dec. 18, 1873, in regard to the number of bales of cotton seized, by whom taken, when and where sold, the price obtained, disposition of the proceeds, and other information, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature protesting against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty, and addressed the Senate in opposition to the treaty. He said he would endeavor to show that the treaty would be a very bad bargain, as we had no revenue to spare, and it would have a bad effect upon the agricultural interests of the country, as well as upon the fisheries and manufactures. He was not able to find in it any merits, but its demerits were very great. He spoke of the old treaty, and said it began with the balance of trade—$2,000,000—in favor of the United States, and ended with a balance to be paid in specie of $30,000,000 in one year against us. He argued that the proposed treaty would not promote annexation, and hoped that Senators would not be deceived by the present commercial carcases of our Canadian friends, who seek to extinguish the memory of their conduct during our civil war, not by the benefits they are to confer, but by the favors they are to receive. It was absurd to say that annexation would be the natural consequence of reciprocity. The proposed treaty would bind this country twenty-four years, happen what may, hampering us in times of peace, and cutting our sinews of war in advance. He would not consent to see the country embarrassed by it twenty-four hours, much less twenty-four years. He spoke of great troubles being imminent in Europe, and said, if they come, the United States did not want to have any such entangling alliance as this reciprocity treaty. He contended that the treaty was unconstitutional, and quoted from a number of documents in support thereof. The result of it upon the fisheries would be detrimental. We had already surrendered more than we had gained, and by opening our markets we had so injured the occupation of our fishermen that their numbers are being yearly diminished. As to their canals, we, as a great nation, should build ways of transportation, not borrow or pay tolls to foreigners, subject to be turned adrift at any moment. It would be injurious to our manufacturing interests, as it would expose our Northern manufactures to a northern blast of free-trade; and it would also be ruinous to our agriculturists. Its effect upon immigration would also be injurious. Our farmers feel a profound interest in the Government, but they expect that their interests will be reciprocated by more regard than is to be shown to the farmers of any other country. Our manufacturers do not wish to meet Great Britain when they are nominally invited to meet the Canadas. Our national patrimony should not be shared with the Canadas so long as they cling to greater expectations from foreign relations. The dictates of prudence require us to stand by the ancient usage of the Senate, denying all authority to make reciprocity treaties, whether favorable or unfavorable, and especially to decline all diplomatic arrangements by which our own people are to be despoiled for the benefit of British subjects at the expense of the Constitution.

PROPOSED CANAL FROM THE ST. CROIX RIVER TO BAY SUPERIOR.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, presented resolutions of the Legislature of Minnesota in favor of a preliminary survey of a route for a canal from the navigable waters of the St. Croix River to connect them with Bay Superior. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate then, at 4 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Various propositions requiring unanimous consent were made by many members, but Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts insisted on the regular order, which was whether the House would now consider his motion to reconsider the vote of last session by which the Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The vote resulted, yeas 147, nays 91.

The question then was, shall the reference be reconsidered, and it was carried—yeas 157, nays 93.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL BILL POSTPONED.

A special order having previously been assigned for 1 o'clock to-day—being the bill for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and of the Illinois, Mississippi, and Rock Rivers—the Civil Rights bill stands over. The question when Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, who had charge of the Canal bill, said he did not want it to stand in the way of the Civil Rights bill, and he asked that it be postponed till this day week.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, opposed an assignment for this day week, stating that all the appropriation bills must be considered within that time, also the Tax and Tariff bills if they were to be considered at all, and that the necessity of the Government did not permit him to consent to any such arrangement as was presented.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked the Speaker to indicate how the Hennepin Canal bill could be postponed until after the Civil Rights bill was disposed of without losing any of its present advantage.

The SPEAKER stated that it could be postponed by a majority vote, a motion to reconsider entered, and that that motion could be called up at any time.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, thereupon moved its postponement until the day after the Civil Rights bill is disposed of.

Mr. LITCHFIELD, of Illinois, objected to its postponement, remarking that the Hennepin Canal bill was of far greater importance than the Civil Rights bill, and he did not wish it jeopardized.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania—It will be jeopardized a great deal more if pushed now.

Mr. Hawley's motion was agreed to—yeas 134, nays 92.

[NOTE.—The Hennepin Canal bill by this action stands in a better condition than it would have done if pressed to-day, because, as such bills are excluded from the rule adopted yesterday prohibiting filibustering, it would probably have been filibustered on to-day by the Democrats, so as to keep off action on the Civil Rights bill, and the Republicans might have got rid of it by voting to lay it on the table. It will be liable to neither of these dangers when it comes up next week.]

THE CIVIL RIGHTS B

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REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 42 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

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Cabin passage, $80, gold.

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TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M
Erin. Sat. Feb. 13, 10:30 A.M. The Queen..Feb. 27, 10 A.M
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.....Thursday, Feb. 11, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

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CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 6 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.

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RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
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SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
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SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
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First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

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ANDES.....Feb. 23.
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OLARIBEL.....Feb. 13.
ATLAS.....March 4.

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For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Bucington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:10 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. R. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 6:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Western and Canadaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 2 P. M.; For Newport, at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR SALE—STEAM-BOAT D. R. MARTIN, NOW at Pier No. 7, East River. For particulars apply to THOMAS F. YOUNGS, No. 41 South st., or S. LIVINGSTON, No. 216 Front st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE begins the second half-year on Feb. 1, 1875; vacancies will then occur in a few warm and pleasant rooms. For Catalogue or information, address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, NO. 62 BOWERY AND NO. 1,275 BROADWAY.—Students taught Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Business Affairs, Foreigners English; backward persons privately advanced. Writing $3 monthly. Ladies department.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—FOR Young Ladies and Children. Combining home care and a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and R. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

HOME FOR CHILDREN. ADDRESS HOME, Hartford, Conn.

ACADEMY, per

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCADIAN.

Price, 10 cents; $4 per annum.

LIFE OF S. S. COX.
(Cartoon.)
Financial Three-card Monte.

READERS OF THE BERCHER CASE.
(Illustrated.)

THE TOO SOFT 'UNS,
from the Dennery of No Art Jackson.
(Illustrated.)

THE PASSING SHOW.

GAB ABOUT BOOKS,
(In the style of the *Herald*.)

CORRUPTION IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ESSENCE OF CONGRESS.

ANDY JOHNSON AND CARL SCHURZ
on the see-saw.
(Cartoon.)

THE MAYOR'S SCHEME FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

MRS. FITCH'S DIAMONDS.
(Illustrated.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HILL, SCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 37 Wall st., New-York, No. 64 Devonshire st., Boston.
FEB. 1, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the style of Hill, Scott & Co. expires this day, by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE H. B. HILL,
JOSEPH R. SCOTT,
CHARLES HEAD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business, under the style of

HILL, HEAD & CO.,

at No. 37 Wall st., New-York, and at No. 62 Devonshire st., Boston.

GEORGE H. B. HILL,
CHARLES HEAD,
S. ELIOT GUILD.

Feb. 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of J. B. SPELMAN & SONS, has this day expired by limitation.

J. B. SPELMAN.
T. M. SPELMAN,
W. C. SPELMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1875.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, under the firm name of SPELMAN BROTHERS.

T. M. SPELMAN,
W. C. SPELMAN.

No. 369 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GREASON, HOLMES & CO., manufacturing jewelers, is this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. J. W. ROWE, Attorney, is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

JOHN F. GREASON,
JAMES S. HOLMES,
J. W. ROWE, Attorney.

No. 21 JOHN ST.,
Feb. 1, 1875.

GEORGE H. TIGHT, Attorney.

The business of the old firm will be continued as heretofore by Mr. J. R. GLEASON, at No. 21 John st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.
Particulars in circulars.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED FOR THE FURtherance of a valuable silver-mining property, for which good security will be given and a liberal interest paid, or an optional interest would be given, that promises very large returns. Address A. B. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND THREE years' lease of a gents' furnishing store for sale; best location on the Bowery. Address A. B. C., Post Office Box No. 2,824.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Poultry, game, fruit and vegetable stand, No. 29 Tompkins Market; will bear investigation.

W. L. PRATT.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL.

GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.

THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,

Now delivering from their wharves at Hoboken, N. J., or alongside of steamers in the Port of New-York, their superior GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, in any quantity, at the lowest market prices.

Orders received by HARRY CONRAD, President,
Offices, Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASTOR HOUSE, ASTOR HOUSE, ASTOR HOUSE.

The entire furniture and effects of this well-known Hotel, comprising over 400 rooms. Also all the table and bed linen, and the entire furniture of the café and restaurant, together with their valuable stock of Brandies, Wines, &c., and everything appertaining to a first-class hotel, by Edward Schenck, commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing (daily until 2 o'clock P. M.) each day until the entire effects are sold. The furniture and bedding are first-class and in fine order, having been refurnished in the last two years. Purchasers must remove their goods after each day's sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their auction room, No. 123 Church st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock, the stock of Hosiery and Dry Goods belonging to the estate of Messrs. HELLER BROS.

By order of WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
BERNARD MAGUIRE, Deputy Sheriff.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,
No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 13, 1875, for the piping required for warming the hospital building; also for marble floors, wash basins, &c.; also iron doors for coil chambers. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Governor's office, by applying to R. P. SMYTH, builder, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

Bids will be received separately for the different kinds of work. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed to the interest of the institution.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REpairs to Steam Dredge No. 2, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 11th February, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SUGAR.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until Feb. 16, 1875. See *City Record*.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, NO. 904 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 25, 1875.

To the Public:

The Centennial Head-quarters for the City and State of New-York are hereby established at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where accurate information relating to the preparations for the coming Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition, and to the buildings therefor now in process or erection, will be given to the public, and where most vigorous measures will be adopted to raise additional capital to complete the preparations.

The general management of this work has been intrusted to William Bigler, Financial Agent, who will be aided by N. M. Beckwith, Charles H. Marshall, and Orestes Cleveland, of the United States Centennial Commission; and Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas H. Dudley, John Price Wetherill, John Wanamaker, N. P. Shortridge, and Edward T. Steel, of the Board of Finance; and by an Advisory Committee, composed of citizens of New-York, as follows: Peter Cooper, John Taylor Johnston, William E. Dodge, James M. Brown, S. B. Chittenden, Jonathan Ogden, William L. Strong, Fred. S. Winston, William Orton, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Pierrepont Morgan, Eugene Kelly, L. P. Morton, George T. Hope, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick P. James, A. P. Darling, and Samuel Hawk.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
JOHN WELSH, President Board of Finance.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND CAST ASHORE AT PLEASANT Valley, Bergen County, N. J., lot of PINE TIMBER, (logs marked.) Owner can have them by proving property and paying charges. Apply to E. M. BENT, No. 208 8th av.

FOUND—ON 5TH AV., A GOLD-MOUNTED CARriage whip, with owner's name engraved. Owner can have it by applying to C. A. VANDORN, No. 369 West 36th st., and paying expenses.

STRAYED AWAY—ON MONDAY EVENING, A Silver-gray Skye terrier. Any person returning the same to No. 14 West 23d st. will be suitably rewarded.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN, JONAS H. LANE, ALBERT D. SMITH, and WILLIAM H. KLAPP, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM HILL, defendant.—To William Hill, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Edward H. Ammidown, Jonas H. Lane, Albert D. Smith, and William H. Klapp, plaintiffs, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of New-York County, in the State of New-York, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for thirty-two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1874, besides costs.

Dated New-York, January 23rd, 1875. Sheriff's Attorneys.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HARNESS, SLEIGH-BELLS, AND HORSE-blankets, large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TRUCK AND WAGON FACTORY.—ONE AND two horse trucks on hand, made in the best manner; orders attended to promptly.

W. WESTERFIELD, No. 177 Prince st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING HOUSE WILL rent a reception room for physician's office; also one or two furnished ones, with or without board. No. 107 West 41st st.

NO. 107 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, newly furnished parlor and bedroom; large closets, grate fire, table first class; for gentleman and wife; terms very moderate.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A second-story front parlor and bedroom to let, with board; two fourth-story rooms to let, with or without board; references.

SECOND FLOOR BACK PARLOR, WITH gas, fire, and use of bath-room to let, with board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Call or address No. 63 West 9th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET ONE or two nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; modern improvements. Apply at No. 143 West 46th st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A very desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table on moderate terms, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, private bath, &c., with first-class board; table board for two. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—LARGE and newly furnished room, with sunny exposure, will be rented with board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 355 WEST 31ST ST.—LARGE, COMfortably-furnished rooms to families or single gentlemen; good table; convenient to Elevated Railroad; terms low.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Two or three pleasant rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM TO let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, on third and fourth floors, with first-class board; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, first and second floors; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

THE STUDY OF GERMAN IN CITY SCHOOLS.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FAVORABLE—EARNEST DISCUSSION IN THE BOARD—OPPOSITION BY COMMISSIONERS BAKER AND HARING ON ECONOMICAL AND OTHER GROUNDS—MR. KLAMROTH HINTS AT THE RESULTS OF EXCLUDING GERMAN FROM THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The Board of Education met yesterday at the corner of Grand and Elm streets. There was a full attendance of the members, the President, William H. Neilson, presiding. A resolution offered by Commissioner Halsted, requesting the Trustees of the several wards in the City to report to the board whether there were more school buildings in the wards than were necessary for the accommodation of the pupils, with a view of consolidating some of the schools, was adopted. The report of the Committee on Course of Study, which was laid on the table at a previous meeting, then came up as the special order of business. Commissioner Klamroth moved its adoption. In regard to the importance of the report, he said the City Superintendent reported to the board last Summer that the course of instruction in the German language at present adopted was very imperfect, and was not established in conformity with the rules and laws of the Board of Education, and requested that proper legislation be made upon the subject. The statistics embraced in the report, he thought, would convince every one of the care employed in its preparation. He urged its adoption with a slight modification in the wording of a certain portion of it.

Commissioner Baker then delivered a lengthy address, in the course of which he strenuously opposed its adoption. He believed that they were all anxious for retrenchment, and desired to cut away all superfluities in the way of expense, where it could be done, but they did not all agree as to where the retrenchment should begin, because of the prejudices of the members. A good deal was expected of the board when it came into power, a good deal has been attempted, but, somehow or other, little had been reached, and the day of retrenchment seems as far off as ever. It was for the purpose of inducing them to look at one of the superfluities alluded to that he asked their attention to the subject of the report before them, namely, the study of German in our schools. He learned from the Superintendent's report that there were at present, in round numbers, 19,000 children studying German. He had no means of ascertaining how these were distributed, but he found, by inquiry, that they were instructed by some twenty-nine German teachers at a cost for salaries of $39,869. Including books and stationary this amounted to the sum of $45,000. This sum might appear to be a small item, but it was one-fourth of the amount which the Board of Apportionment proposed to deduct from teacher's salaries, and which deduction, the board succeeded in having restored to the estimate. He believed that by looking after such paltry sums as $45,000, or even less, here and there, that the expenditures of this board could be greatly reduced, and he did not believe that economy or retrenchment can be reached in any other way. It was proposed by the committee, to reduce the cost of German instruction, by abolishing, as soon as practicable, special teachers in German, but, inasmuch as provisional teachers were to be allowed in those departments, where there were no regular instructors, who could teach German, it was plain to every one, that it would be a very considerable time before the services of provisional teachers of German could be dispensed with. This was only the promise of coming economy, and he believed it to be a most delusive one on that very account. In a school of 300 pupils there were ten classes, and the report recommends that not less than four lessons, of thirty minutes a piece, shall be given in German each week. This making no allowance for time lost in changing from previous exercises on other subjects, would be two full hours. How were they to continue to give a proper remuneration to teachers if the school funds were to be frittered away in a number of side-issues of most questionable advantage? And where were they to find time to ground the children thoroughly in the absolutely necessary branches—the reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, elementary geography, history, and more especially, for better acquaintance with the use of their own English language? What was that branch, for which the children were required to forego a considerable portion of the time, which ought to be devoted to these matters of vital importance? They were all familiar with the argument that the great idea of educators and legislators ought to be to Americanize our country. They could not see how any American citizen could hesitate one moment in avowing this; as England was English in its ideas, so English-speaking Americans must be American; and if any of us have any lingering doubt about the correctness of this, the present moment in Germany itself, demanding a mighty, German speaking, independent unity, would brush that doubt away. The aim of the public schools ought to Americanize Germans and other citizens of foreign birth, not to Germanize Americans, and perpetuate, by school training in a foreign tongue, the original alienation of blood. The report proposes to Americanize the Germans by the very process he deprecated, and put it on the ground that, unless they introduced German into the schools, the German-American children would not come there to be instructed. So, the Frenchman's child must take German and the Spaniards and the Swedes and the Irishman's and our own American's, otherwise the German-American children, would be taught elsewhere. There was a certain mysterious and most powerful influence in language, in a common language, which tends to assimilate different races and form one harmonious nation; got the language of the educated, the learned, the refined, alone, but the language of the people. The language of our people was English; on that language all Americans unite. It was equally necessary for citizens of German, French or Spanish birth, and for their children. It was, therefore, the language appropriate for our common schools. The pursuit of any other language in these schools introduced discord and antagonism. Did their German friends think that, if the study of German were riveted on our schools to-morrow, other foreign-speaking citizens would cheerfully acquiesce? Would our French citizens, for example? Would the great bulk of American-born citizens readily acquiesce in its exclusive value over other foreign tongues? In what sense is a knowledge of German absolutely necessary? Is it for business? Undoubtedly, among Germans who speak English poorly, it was. The man who is able to converse in German must have a great advantage in trading with such persons. But who is able to converse in German? Can the study of Ollendorf give this, or of Robertson, or of Ahn? He did not mean the ability to translate German into English, or English into German, but for business purposes—to converse in German. Only these pupils of the public schools can converse in German who have learned it at their mother's knee. In conclusion, he said that the study of German was entirely outside of the plain requirements of common-school instruction; that it was an interference with the important, because necessary, branches, to which it ought to be their great aim to make the children reasonably proficient, by taking away from them their precious time; and that, being unnecessary, the public money was misapplied in attempting to teach it, and such an extravagance and perversion ought at once to be stopped.

Commissioner Seligman said that Commissioner Baker had the advantage in having his remarks prepared. Like all of them Commissioner Baker desired economy, but he was glad to find that this branch of education cost so small a sum as $45,000.

Commissioner Klamroth said that a resolution having for its object to banish the study of the German language from the schools, was introduced as early as last May, and this question as to whether German should be taught or not was now pending before the committee to which the resolution was referred, and of which Commissioner Baker was a member. He thought Mr. Baker should be satisfied to bide his time until the subject came up before that committee. Mr. Baker seemed to think that the introduction of German into the schools owed its origin to the whim of a few individuals, but it had been pursued in the public schools for more than twenty years. It was the outgrowth of the popular demand, and it was not at any time made compulsory. If Commissioner Baker would do him the honor of calling upon him he could show him various reports of the board recoging the importance of the study of the German language. He would ask, could the Board of Education of the foremost city in the United States drop behind Louisville, Milwaukee, and other minor cities, in this respect? Did the commissioner think that a city of such magnitude as New-York could be ruled according to maxims which might be well adapted to country villages, but not for the chief City in the Union. He read extracts from the last annual report of the board, in which the study of the German language was recognized as an aid to the study of other branches of learning rather than a hindrance. If the commissioner would but examine the eastern portions of the City he would find that a knowledge of the German language would be of great importance to every citizen, from the fact that a large portion of the people spoke no other tongue. One-fourth of the population of the City consisted of Germans, who were using the German as their daily tongue, and there were 8,000,000 of a German-speaking population in the United States, having 300 publications in their own language. How, then, could there be a doubt as to whether a knowledge of this language was useful or not? He was one of those who had the imprudence of allowing himself to be born on the wrong side of the Atlantic; but he had mended his ways since, and he knew that a German never meant to give up his own language—the language in which he converses with his wife and prays to his God. If he could not hear his children speak to him in his own language he could not feel that they were his offspring. If, therefore, the German language was excluded from the public schools the German citizens would withdraw their children and send them to those schools where it was taught. If Commissioner Baker's proposition to withdraw the study of German from the schools should be adopted the board would work directly in favor of the Catholic parochial and other denominational or private schools. His voice might be stifled, but his protest against such action would travel forth and find an echo in hundreds of thousands of hearts.

Commissioner Heaing delivered a lengthy address, in the course of which he said that, having recently been placed as Chairman of the committee which had given the report before their great consideration, he was in the delicate position from the fact that, after a careful examination of it, he was not only in direct opposition to the views expressed therein, but to the entire scope of the report. He found that the study of German had been pursued as a regular branch for twenty years, and yet it was now found necessary, after all that experience, to pass a mandatory law, not to encourage it, but to have it enforced, and this against the judgment of our teachers, the instructors of our schools. He then read over the programme of studies at present followed in the schools, and showed that there was not sufficient time to be devoted to the elementary and more important branches of primary education, not to speak of devoting two hours a week to the study of German out of twenty-four hours of study altogether. He quoted from the reports of Superintendent Kiddle respecting the importance of teaching German in the public schools, and said that his statements were not founded upon fact in this City. It was well known that very little business was transacted exclusively in the German tongue. Even at the Bowery Savings Bank, where one-third of the depositors were German, they kept no German employes. He also referred to the fact that uniting the angular characters of the German alphabet was detrimental to the sight of the pupils, and that it was a well-known fact that compositors who were required to set up type in this City from German manuscripts demanded a higher rate of wages than any others, for the reason that it was so injurious to the sight.

Commissioner Farr here mbde a motion to postpone the subject until the next meeting, which was agreed upon. A resolution was then passed making the following appointments as truant agents, to take effect on March 15: Alexander M. Stanton Superintendent, at a salary of $2,500; Matthew W. Berryman, Wesley B. Church, Jeremiah B. Baker, W. W. Williams, A. C. Martinez, A. Bigelow Clarke, S. M. Barnett, and William C. Bradley as agents, at salaries of $1,350 per annum. The meeting then adjourned.

A NEW-YORK EDITOR SUED FOR DAMAGES.

MR. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, OF PHILADELPHIA, CLAIMS $50,000 DAMAGES FROM MR. CHARLES A. DANA—THE CASE IN COURT—HOW THE ADDITION, DIVISION, AND SILENCE LETTER CAME TO BE PUBLISHED.

The trial of the suit of Mr. William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, ex-Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, against Mr. Charles A. Dana, of this City, to recover $50,000 damages for an alleged libelous article that appeared in the New-York *Sun*, of which the defendant is chief editor, was begun yesterday morning in the Superior Court, before Judge Curtis. Messrs. Cottman & Ecclesine and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. William O. Bartlett and Willard Bartlett represented the defendant. After a jury had been impaneled, which took up considerable time, the plaintiff's counsel made an offer to accept nominal damages, if the defendant would retract the statements in the article alluded to. This proposition was declined by the defendant, and Mr. Ecclesine then opened the case. The complaint of the plaintiff sets forth that prior to the 15th of March, 1872, the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania had passed an act by which the Governor of that State was authorized to appoint a special agent for the collection of certain war claims from the United States, by the terms of which act the said agent was to be allowed to retain a commission of ten per cent. upon the whole amount of the claim so collected. George O. Evans was appointed agent under that act, and at the time of its passage the plaintiff was Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania. On March 15, 1872, the defendant, being at that time the principal owner and chief editor of the New-York *Sun*, solemnly charged the plaintiff in so many words with being a common robber, a corrupt official, and the companion and associate of a band of thieves. He also charged that the plaintiff was one of a ring who originated and procured the enactment of the statute under which Evans was appointed, and that he had used his position as Treasurer of the Commonwealth to further the successful carrying out of a conspiracy to rob the State of Pennsylvania of $300,000. It was also charged that before he permitted Evans to act as agent he extorted a large sum of money from him as blackmail, and finally divided with the members of the alleged ring the proceeds of the compact, obtaining $25,000 as his share. Mr. Ecclesine then read the alleged libelous article.

In this article appeared the following letter:

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867.

MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. Yours,

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE.

TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C.

After reading the article Mr. Ecclesine again renewed the offer previously made. Mr. Bartlett, after some discussion had taken place, read as follows from a written memorandum: "We will willingly and gladly retract any statement which the gentlemen will convince us is untrue, and we are ready and willing to publish any evidence of such kind which they will furnish that any statement complained of is untrue." This was not accepted by the counsel for the plaintiff.

A recess of half an hour was then taken by the court, and after the session was resumed the written evidence of Messrs. T. K. Moffler and John M. Cross, of Philadelphia, was read by the counsel to the jury, and Mr. George O. Evans was put upon the stand by the plaintiff. He said that the letter referred to in the article was not now in his possession, and that he had given it to his counsel, Mr. Strahan, of New-York, early in 1872, and he had not seen it since. He had made a copy of it, and the copy exhibited to him was correct. The letter did not refer to the Pennsylvania claims, and he was not the agent of the State at that time. The claims he represented at that time were of private citizens for the rent of buildings that had been used by the Government. He never delivered the letter to Mr. Coffey. On the cross-examination he said he owed Kemble money, and the last occasion he had received money from him was during the first part of last year. A question as to the amount of the judgment against him in favor of the State of Pennsylvania was excluded by the court.

Mr. Strahan was then called. He said he was a member of the New-York Bar, and had acted as counsel for Mr. Evans. He had heard of the letter referred to, and had given it to a representative of the press in Philadelphia for publication; had not seen the letter since. On cross-examination he said that he had conversed with Mr. Kemble about the letter. He knew that the letter did not refer to the claims of the State of Pennsylvania, but he had given it for publication to show that Kemble himself might be accused of what he had accused Evans. He told him (Kemble) also, that if he would write him a letter complaining of the imputation, he would explain the matter to the press, and would see Mr. Dana and explain it to him. Mr. Kemble never wrote to him, and he had never mentioned the matter to any one. Mr. Bartlett, the counsel for the defendant, had heard of it for the first time a few minutes before. The record of the judgment of the State of Pennsylvania against Mr. Evans was then put in evidence.

Mr. William H. Kemble then went on the stand. He said he had had nothing to do with the claims of the State of Pennsylvania against the United States. At the time his affidavit was made, in which he admitted that the letter as published in the *Sun* was correct, he had not a copy of the letter before him. He had never seen the original letter since he wrote it. He did not remember the date of the letter, but remembered the circumstances under which it was written. Mr. Evans told him he had some claims to present in Washington, and that he had no money to pay as retaining fees. He then gave him the letter to Coffey, who was a friend of his and whom he thought would take the cases on a contingency only. He told Evans that it was a delicate matter, and that he must not talk about it, as it was not customary for lawyers to take cases without retaining fees. The copy shown him was not a correct copy of the letter he had written. The date had been changed and had been made twenty days later. The word "addition" was not in the original letter. The words "division and silence" used by him referred to the question of retaining fees not being taken in the case.

Messrs. William R. Leeds, Samuel S. Moon, and William H. Kern, of Philadelphia, were then called, and testified to the good character and standing of Mr. Kemble.

Conflicting testimony was then given by Mr. Strahan and Mr. Evans as to the word "addition" being in the original letter, and Mr. Peckham then offered the copy in evidence, but it was objected to by the other side. No argument was made on the question, as the hour for the adjournment of the court had arrived. The trial will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The Directors of the German Emigrant Society, Frederick Schack presiding, held a meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The Relief Committee, through Jacob Windmuller, submitted a report showing that during the past month 1,524 poor and destitute German immigrants were aided at an expense of $2,815, and a similar amount was appropriated to be used in the same manner during the present month. The physician of the society during the month treated ninety sick immigrants, and forty-five remained under his care. A letter was received from John Dooly, the Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, designed to secure the co-operation in the care of German applicants for relief.

THE CHARITY BALL.

THE SOCIAL EVENT OF THIS EVENING—BY WHOM THE BOXES HAVE BEEN PURCHASED.

The proceeds of the sales of boxes for the Charity Ball which will take place this evening will equal, if not exceed, that of any previous year. The following are the names of those who have already secured boxes:

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

Mrs. B. Clark, "G."	Prof. Ogden Doremus, "O."
Mr. Watson, "E."	Mr. C. A. Seward, "P."
Mr. Hoffman, "P."	Mr. Del Monte, "Q."
Mrs. Mellen, "H."	Mr. Richards, "R."
Mrs. M. S. Leach, "I."	Mr. Furniss, "S."
Mr. A. T. Stewart, "N."	

BALCONY BOXES.

A. Taylor, Jr., "Parepa."	Mr. Musgrave, "Nilsson."
C. Bell, "Kellogg."	Mr. Parton, "Patti."
Mrs. Schley, "Piccolomini."	Mr. D. Kingsland, "Lagrange."
Mr. F. Stevens, "Grist."	Mrs. L. S. Brewster, "Mozart."
Mr. Livingston, "Rossini."	Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, "Meyerbeer."
Mr. Barhydt. "Bellini."	Mr. Gilman. "Donizetti."
Mr. D. Kingsland, "Verdi."	Mr. Hargous, "Gounod."
1. Clark Bell.	47. Mrs. Nellett.
2. S. A. Willis.	48. Mr. McKesson.
3. Mr. Carpenter.	49. Mrs. F. Work.
4. George Kemp.	50. Mrs. D. A. Galloway.
5. F. Alexandre.	51. Mrs. C. L. Colnus.
6. T. C. Durant.	52. Mrs. Ripon.
7. Mrs. Vitzipla.	53. A. Taylor, Jr.
8. J. W. Drexel.	54. Dr. Guernsey.
9. Mrs. Gurnie.	55. Mr. G. W. Davids.
10. E. Yard.	56. Mrs. G. W. Davids.
11. Mrs. A. L. Brown.	57. Mr. G. Bernard.
12. R. C. Hutchings.	58. Mr. G. Bascom.
13. J. H. Livingston.	59. F. W. Sherwood.
14. Mrs. A. J. Hemmingway	60. Mrs. Groot.
15. Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend	61. Mrs. Morgan.
16. Marquis San Carlos.	82. William M. Hoes.
17. H. De Uriate.	83. Mrs. Fritch.
18. Mrs. A. Leary.	100. W. Reid.
19. Mr. Tappen.	102. Mrs. Ramseyer.
20. Mr. J. Sipp.	103. Mrs. W. S. Thorn.
21. J. H. Watson.	104. Mrs. Van Shaick.
22. J. W. Miller.	105. Mr. W. A. Bogert.
23. Mrs. J. W. Miller.	106. G. M. Montague.
24. Mr. Guion.	107. Mrs. Mellen.
25. Mrs. Gen. Ward.	108. Mr. Kellog.
26. Mrs. Hitcheeox.	109. Mrs. Beiden.
27. Mr. M. Ingraham.	110. Mrs. Cowdin.
28. Mrs. Agostini.	111. Mrs. C. Yale.
29. Mr. C. Godfrey.	112. Mr. Hendricks.
31. Mr. T. Mers.	113. Mrs. J. Wolfe.
32. Mr. H. Vail.	114. Mr. H. H. Cook.
40. Mr. T. J. Hoyt.	115. Mrs. C. Van Vechten.
41. Mr. W. F. Holcombe.	116. Mr. Robinson.
42. Mrs. D. Milliken.	117. Mrs. O'Rourke.
43. Mrs. J. Alexandre.	118. Mrs. Brown.
44. Mrs. W. J. Peake.	119. Mr. McIntyre.
45. Mrs. Brady.	120. Mr. Boyd.
46. Mrs. A. O. Hall.	

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

THE STOLEN BONDS FOUND IN THE STREET—THEIR RECOVERY BY SUPERINTENDENT WALLING.

On Tuesday evening a young German named Kopp, residing in Seventy-fourth street, near First avenue, while on his way down town noticed a package done up in brown paper lying in the gutter. He picked it up, opened it, and saw that it contained a number of South Carolina and Virginia State bonds. He proceeded to a barber's shop in Columbia street, showed the barber the bonds, and said: "I guess I'll put them in the fire, they are not worth anything." The barber said, "You had better not, they may be worth something." Young Kopp then proceeded to a beer saloon, where he again displayed the bonds, telling the saloon-keeper that he had plenty of money. This came to the knowledge of Detectives King and Lyon, who yesterday arrested Kopp, and found the package in his possession. Superintendent Walling sent for Mr. John Hoey, Superintendent of Adams Express Company, who at once identified the bonds, amounting in all to the face value of $31,000, as the ones recently stolen from Adams Express Company. Young Kopp having proved his story as to the finding of the package to be true was discharged from custody. The bonds will be returned to the express company to-day.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

The first meeting of creditors of the old firm of Henry Clews & Co., to elect an Assignee, was held before Register Ketchum yesterday. A considerable number of creditors were present, and a great many were represented by proxies, held by Messrs. Abbott Brothers, who have thus far had charge of the case as attorneys for the petitioning creditors. Many others were represented by proxies, held by P. C. Calhoun, Esq., President of the Fourth National Bank; James D. Fish, Esq., President of the Marine National Bank; John A. Stewart, Esq., President of the United States Trust Company; Mr. Camp, of the Clearing-house, and Mr. Bard, of the Continental Bank. Mr. Abbott read a letter, which was signed by all of the above gentlemen, recommending and nominating Mr. J. Nelson Tappan for Assignee or Trustee. The letter was also signed by many of the most prominent law firms of this City, and by Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy. It will be remembered that Mr. Tappan was elected Assignee of Howes & Macy. In response to inquiries, it appeared that Mr. Tappan had paid fifty-five per cent. dividend in Howes & Macy's case, and expected to pay ten or fifteen per cent. more. The nomination of Mr. Tappan commanded general approval, and there was no dissent to it from any quarter—a result most unprecedented in elections in bankruptcy, and one which promises well for the creditors. On account of the number of claims which were presented to be passed upon before any other action could be taken, the meeting was adjourned to Feb. 16. There seemed to be a general feeling in favor of electing Mr. Tappan as Trustee, instead of as Assignee. Creditors are desired to prove their claims before the 16th inst., and be present at the adjourned meeting either in person or by an attorney authorized to vote.

COMMISSION QUARRELING.

The President of the Irish Emigrant Society takes issue with his fellow Emigration Commissioner, Mr. Stevenson, on the statements of the latter's letter to the members of the Legislature against the proposed grant to the commission. Mr. Lynch says that it was a President of the Irish Emigrant Society that procured the passage of the act of 1847 establishing the Commissioners of Emigration. The members of the Irish Emigrant Society, he says, are citizens of the United States, and the society never was, in any sense, a "foreign" society. It is an offshoot of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, which was established here about the middle of the last century. It was organized in 1840 and incorporated in 1844. He charges Mr. Stevenson of uttering an unjustifiable slander in accusing the *ex officio* members of the commission of being the "principal cause of the extravagance." As Mr. Stevenson is one of the Commissioners to go out of office in May next, Mr. Lynch thinks his object is to make a little capital. His economy is pronounced sham, and his talk about litigation buncombe. Mr. Lynch says that his address to the Legislature is an insult to the board, and is in retaliation for the President not placing him upon the committee. In conclusion, Mr. Lynch says that Ward's Island and the buildings on it owned by the State, and worth probably $2,500,000, were purchased with the immigrants' money, and the State therefore can hardly refuse to furnish the means in its power to enable the Commissioners to justly administer their trust in the interest of both the State and the immigrant. It is unjust to allow the immigrants to suffer and those to whom the commission is indebted to remain unpaid while the State holds their funds.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. George W. Patten, United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Capt. A. K. Hughes, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge T. C. Theaker, of New-Haven, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator elect Francis Kernan, of Utica, and Hon. Franklin Haven, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday. He left the City last evening for Washington.

Col. Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Gen. Rufus H. King, of Albany, are at the New-York Hotel.

R. B. Angus, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, and Frederick Billings, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. James Harlan, of Washington; ex-State Senator Norris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y.; J. H. Ramsey and Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The following is a synopsis of the report issued yesterday by the Financial Department of this City:

Warrants drawn payable from taxation	$1,937,358 58
New works and improvements payable from City bonds	655,374 87
Special and trust accounts, redemption of City debt, revenue bonds of 1874	$2,451,666 23
Miscellaneous	7,372 87— 2,459,039 10
Total am't warrants drawn in January	$5,051,772 53
City debt as represented in stocks and bonds, less sinking fund:	
Dec. 31, 1874	$114,979,966 99
Jan. 31, 1875	115,482,374 82
Cash in City Treasury	$1,303,089 14
Cash in sinking funds	433,828 76
Total of stocks and bonds issued in January, 1875	$2,418,002 09

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Java took out yesterday 29,200 letters and forty-eight bags of papers.

A reunion banquet of old Californians will be given at the Sturtevant House this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Patrolman Lansing J. Lansing, of the Twenty-third Precinct, died yesterday after a lingering illness.

Mr. John Corcoran was yesterday appointed Lieutenant of Park Police by the Commissioners of Parks.

The eighth annual ball of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will come off to-night at Irving Hall.

The evening schools of the City will be closed on the 19th inst. The Evening High School will be kept open until March 5.

The funeral of Thomas Nelson Sanderson, the well-known negro minstrel, will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration on Sunday.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday James T. Simmons was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and sentence deferred.

Rev. P. J. Dealy, S. J., read yesterday evening a paper on the "First Catholic Mission in New-York," at a stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society.

Thomas Carlin, aged twenty-six, of No. 349 Spring street, fell into the hold of the steam-ship City of London, at Pier No. 45 North River, yesterday, and was killed.

The semi-annual literary exercises of St. Francis Xavier's Debating Society were held yesterday evening at College Hall, Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The death of Mr. George C. Smalley, at Delavan, Wis., on Monday, was announced in the Stock Exchange yesterday, and a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

The first annual festival and ball of the Down-town Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society, Mothers of Israel, will take place this evening in Turner Hall, Nos. 66 and 68 East Fourth street.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage Association at Cooper Institute last evening, Mrs. Helen M. Slocum delivered an address, which was followed by general discussion.

Dion Boucicault has taken legal proceedings to enjoin "Josh" Hart, of the Theatre Comique, from producing a burlesque on the "Shaughran," alleging that the burlesque is an infringement of his copyright.

The reported removals from the Naval Office are said by Mr. Laflin to be premature. Collector Arthur was busy yesterday revising a list of contemplated decapitations, none of which, however, have yet gone into effect.

On Friday evening a dinner will be given by the Quick Transit Association at Delmonico's. The affair is under the management of Messrs. Benjamin P. Baker, E. R. Durker, Franklin Edson, John F. Henry, and Theodore F. Lees.

The two hundred and seventy-ninth regular lecture of the New-York Liberal Club will be given at their rooms at Plimpton Hall, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Mr. James Parton will deliver his lecture, "Who are the Vulgar?"

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are holding consultations to devise some means of raising $450,000 wherewith to meet maturity obligations. It is proposed to sell the company's real estate in San Francisco.

A colored boy named Eugene James Taylor, charged with snatching $5 25 from another colored boy, named Howard Thorne, in Thompson street, was found guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions and sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

The funeral of Miss Mary Frances Keogh, who died in this City on Tuesday last, at the extreme age of ninety-seven years, took place yesterday from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, in Fifty-ninth street. A requiem mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated.

"Con" O'Brien, an alleged thief, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, by Justice Smith, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer a charge of breaking into the store of Henry E. Spear, No. 49 Warren street, and stealing fifteen dozen saddle blankets, worth $200.

Charles Hayes, of No. 158 East Fourth street, and Louis Erger, of No. 111 East Fourth street, got into an altercation on Tuesday evening. Erger pulled a pistol and fired at Hayes, but missed him. Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, held him to answer in $1,000 bail.

The new postal arrangement with Canada makes prepayment obligatory, cuts down the weight of patterns and samples to eight ounces, and the postage thereon to ten cents, changes the registration fee to eight cents, and reduces the postage on an ordinary letter to three cents.

The man whose name cannot be ascertained, who personated Thomas B. Groome, and was accepted as surety on one of John H. McKinley's bail bonds, waived examination before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and was held, in default of $5,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury.

Henry Galway, the bar-tender of Deputy Sheriff Mark Lanigan's "bucket shop" at No. 62 James street, was arrested by Inspector Lyons, of the Excise Commissioners' Office, yesterday, on a charge of selling liquor without a license. He was taken before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, and held in $100 bail to answer.

The usual semi-monthly reception will be held at the Free Training School for Women, at No. 57 East Tenth street, at 8 o'clock this evening. The entertainment will consist of songs, pianoforte recitals, readings, and recitations by a number of well-known ladies and gentlemen. All working women are invited to attend.

The Charity Ball, which promises to be the great social event of the season, will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. The promenade music will be under charge of Grafulla, of the Seventh Regiment, and the dancing programme will be furnished by Lander. The supper by Delmonico.

An amateur theatrical performance will be given by the members of St. Ignatius Guild, connected with the Church of St. Ignatius, on Saturday evening next, at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to charitable purposes.

George Pierce and Joseph Hieronymous, charged with keeping a gambling-house at No. 143 Eighth street, were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The prisoners were discharged, as there was no positive proof that they were dealing a gambling game when the raid was made.

There were four entries in the fat men's race in the Hippodrome last evening, the purses being $50, $25, $10, for the best two out of three heats, weight of contestants varying from 250 to 256 pounds. Daniel McCarthy, 256 pounds, won the first purse of $50. McNamara, who made the first heat in 39½ seconds, won the second purse of $25, the last purse of $10 going to J. F. Harper.

John Kelly, an employe of Westcott's Express Company, was committed by Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of obtaining a trunk containing $110 worth of clothing from the New-York Transfer Company by means of an altered check. It is charged that this is the third trunk he has thus obtained.

Charles Brown was held yesterday in $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing an overcoat and a pair of gloves from the restaurant of Henry H. Thomas, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, on Tuesday. He was seen in the saloon on the day of the robbery eating a piece of pie, and when arrested the gloves were found in his possession.

Patrick Kelly, alias "Mike Dunn," and James Smith, the thieves arrested by Detectives Von Gerichten and La Rue, on the charge of stealing about $10,000 worth of goods from in front of the stores of E. N. Taylor & Co., No. 47 Walker street, and others, were brought before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

Frederick Erbe, was called up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with felonious assault with intent to kill, having stabbed Annie Miller, of No. 97 Cedar street, on the arm and neck with a knife. The District Attorney accepted the plea of felonious assault with intent to do bodily harm, and the Recorder sentenced the prisoner to four years in State Prison at hard labor.

The Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold its semi-annual reception on the 6th inst. at Association Hall. On the 8th a reception will be held, at which readings will be given by Prof. Locke Richardson, of Syracuse University. Mr. Henry Varley, the English Evangelist, is expected to preach in the hall on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, and will give readings from the Scriptures every afternoon at 4 o'clock, and hold meetings in the evening for the two weeks following at the same place.

The Cotton Exchange will vote on the 12th inst. on the following proposed amendments to the by-laws: Section 1. The fees of the Classification Committee are changed from thirty dollars for each contract to twenty cents for each bale, on all cotton submitted to their decision or mutual agreement or appeal. Section 2. The fees of the same committee are changed from $20 10 per bale additional on the excess over 150 bales classed to twenty cents per bale on all cotton classed. The following addition is made to Section 4: Stained cotton not below strict good ordinary may be delivered on contract, and when so delivered shall be settled for according to the rates of the New-York Cotton Exchange at the time of delivery.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning William Mulholland, aged twenty-seven, of No. 329 West Fifty-second street, and Edward Campbell, aged twenty, of No. 548 West Forty-seventh street, became involved in a fight with some unknown men at Forty-second street and Eleventh avenue. During the fracas Mulholland and Campbell were stabbed in the back, and Mulholland was also stabbed in the right temple and severely wounded. The wounded men were taken to the Reception Hospital, and their assailants escaped.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lady Washington Reception was held last night at the parlor of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company, No. 44 East Fourteenth street. Mr. William Cullen Bryant was elected President, and Messrs. Peter Cooper, William H. Will, Levi P. Morton, Henry A. Smythe, and Nathaniel Wheeler, Vice Presidents; Wilson G. Hunt, Treasurer; Mrs. Julia J. Hayes, Assistant Treasurer; and Algernon S. Sullivan, Secretary. After the appointment of various committees, the meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the subcommittee.

BROOKLYN.

As the result of a careful inspection made by the Police Department, it appears that there are 7,712 tenement-houses in this city unprovided with fire escapes.

Thirty Tribes and one Degree Council are represented in the semi-annual State Council of the Improved Order of Redmen, at present in secret session at No. 176 Grand street, Williamsburg.

A man named Euclid Burns was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Riley, yesterday, charging him with obtaining a loan of $800 from Dr. Watts, of No. 186 Dean street, by means of false representations.

The next of the series of concerts given by Theodore Thomas' orchestra will take place this evening at the Reformed Church, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D. Mme. Schiller, the pianist, will make her first appearance on the occasion.

John White, Casper Schifz, Frank Frauhaven, and Jacob Stephens, the first for keeping a policy-shop at No. 177 Ten Eyck street, and the others for playing policy in White's shop, were yesterday brought before Justice Eames and committed to await examination.

It is expected by the members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of which Rev. Thomas Rambaut, D. D., LL. D., is Pastor, that the new chapel, the corner-stone of which was laid on Tuesday, at Clinton street and Third place, will be ready for occupation by the 1st of May.

In Justice Eames' Court, yesterday morning, Hugh Fasckell charged his mother-in-law with entering his cigar store, at No. 63 Grand street, E. D., and carrying away stock and fixtures valued at $450. The case was adjourned. The defendant explained that she had a mortgage of $600 on the property carried away.

Yesterday morning the Women's State Temperance League met in convention at Association Hall, Mrs. Allen Butler in the chair. A large number of delegates were present. The greater part of the session was consumed in the transaction of routine business. The convention will be continued to-day.

The committee of the Board of Education, to whom was referred the petition of a number of teachers to have their salaries raised, have prepared a report in which they say that the board is not in possession of facts to warrant them in granting the prayer of the petitioners. The committee think, however, that the salaries of some of the teachers should be increased, and recommend that a sum be inserted in next year's tax-budget for that purpose.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual Methodist Conference of the Elizabeth District will be held at Plainfield, commencing on Monday next.

The new Excise Board of Newark has been organized by the re-election of John Evans as President. The license fee was fixed at $30.

The trial of Michael Sullivan for the murder of Daniel Talmage, at Metuchin, will commence in the Middlesex County Courts on Monday next.

The residence of Mrs. Welchman, on Railroad avenue, Rahway, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of jewelry to the value of $200.

The schooner Brandywine, of Wilmington, Del., with coal from Baltimore, bound for New-Haven, was run ashore at Atlantic City, near the Excursion House, leaking badly. She will probably prove a total loss.

Michael Bannon, a tramp, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night by jumping into the river from the dock at the foot of Thirteenth street, Jersey City, but was rescued by some workmen employed in the vicinity.

Moses P. Mendel, a constable of Cranford, died on Tuesday night from the effects of a rusty nail penetrating his knee a few days ago while he was breaking wood. The limb became inflamed, and Mr. Mendel died in extreme agony. He was thirty-seven years of age.

The latest sensation in Jersey City is the elopement of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1800 Western Union..75⅞ 1600 Union Pacific...41
830 do.....75⅝ 1000 do.....407⅛
20 do.....75⅞ 500 do.....c. 408⅛
1600 do.....75⅝ 1000 do.....407⅜
1200 do.....s3. 75½ 1400 do.....408⅛
200 do.....b5. 75½ 100 do.....u. r. 409⅛
300 do.....75⅜ 700 do.....s3. 410⅛
50 do.....b3. 75⅝ 900 do.....s5. 409⅜
300 do.....s3. 75⅜ 300 do.....s5. 409⅝
700 do.....75⅜ 1400 do.....409⅝
1100 do.....75¼ 1000 Han. & St. Jo.... 22¼
500 do.....s3. 75¼ 1000 Rock Island.....105¼
1000 North-western..45⅜ 600 do.....105
400 do.....45⅞ 800 St. Paul.....37⅞
1500 do.....45⅜ 900 do.....37¾
100 do.....45⅝ 100 do.....s3. 37⅞
200 do.....45½ 200 do.....s3. 37⅝
800 do.....45⅝ 100 do.....s3. 37⅝
100 Pacific Mail.....37⅝ 60 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅜
100 do.....37¾ 1600 do.....102¼
1800 do.....37⅞ 500 do.....102¾
1300 do.....37⅝ 700 Erie.....29¼
200 do.....c. 37⅜ 800 Toledo & Wab.....17⅝
600 do.....37⅝ 200 do.....17½
300 do.....s3. 37½ 100 do.....17¼
100 do.....37⅝ 1200 do.....s3. 17⅝
10 do.....37⅞ 600 Ohio & Miss...s3. 29½
1000 Lake Shore.....75½ 1300 do.....29⅝
80 do.....75⅜ 1300 do.....29¾
500 do.....75⅞ 1500 do.....29⅞
3000 do.....75½ 1000 do.....s3. 29⅜
500 do.....75⅜ 300 do.....29⅝
3000 do.....75½ 1000 do.....s3. 29⅜
1400 do.....75⅜ 3000 do.....29⅜
700 Pacific Mail.....38 3000 do.....s3. 29⅜
2100 do.....s3. 75 2000 do.....29⅜
800 do.....74⅞ 500 do.....s3. 29⅜
1000 do.....74⅞ 2000 do.....29⅜
100 do.....s3. 75 400 do.....29½
10 do.....75 500 Ch.M.& St.P...pc. 37½
2600 do.....s3. 74⅝ 500 do.....37⅝
3900 do.....74⅝ 700 do.....37⅞
2700 do.....74⅝ 100 do.....37¾
700 do.....s3. 74⅝ 600 do.....s3. 37⅝
200 do.....74⅝ 500 do.....37⅝
700 do.....74¾ 400 do.....b3. 37⅝
25 Del. & H. Canal..110⅝ 600 do.....37½
40 do.....110½ 200 C.M.&St.P.Pf..bc. 58
100 do.....b3. 110¾ 100 do.....58¼
27 Wells-Far. Ex....84 110 Ill. Cen.....bc.102
100 do.....84 300 do.....102¼
50 Adams Ex.....b c.100 100 do.....s3.102¾
94 do.....93⅞ 100 T. W. & W....b.c. 17⅜
45 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 63⅞ 100 do.....17⅝
30 do.....63 do.....17¾
20 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 60 100 do.....17⅝
100 do.....58¼ 500 do.....16¾
20 do.....58½ 100 do.....16⅞
100 do.....58⅝ 400 do.....16¾
300 do.....s3. 58¾ 100 do.....16⅞
700 do.....58⅞ 200 do.....s3. 16¾
200 P. M. S. S. Co..b.c. 57⅝ 50 do.....16⅞
7000 do.....57⅝ 300 do.....s3. 16⅝
500 do.....b3. 57½ 100 do.....16¾
1000 do.....57⅜ 40 Del. L. & W...103⅞
1000 do.....57⅝ 40 do.....108⅞
500 do.....57⅜ 20 do.....109
2000 do.....37 20 Mor. & Es.....bc. 95⅞
2000 do.....s3. 56⅞ 100 do.....95⅝
1500 do.....56¾ 100 C. C. & I. C...b.c. 87
1000 do.....56⅞ 100 do.....s10. 88
100 do.....b3. 57 300 O. & Miss...b.c. 29½
700 do.....57 300 do.....29⅝
100 do.....57⅛ 800 do.....s3. 29⅝
200 do.....56⅝ 400 do.....29¾
50 do.....57 1000 do.....29⅞
100 do.....56⅞ 800 do.....28⅞
150 C.C.Cin.&In...bc. 64½ 1400 do.....29

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....100 Erie Railway.....28⅞
'62.....116½ 2300 Lake Shore.....74⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....600 do.....s3. 74⅞
'65, n.....119¼ 1300 do.....s3. 74⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....200 Rock Island.....104⅝
'65, n.....119¼ 100 Union Pacific.....s3. 40
5,000 Pac. of M. 1st. 90½ 500 do.....40⅛
8,000 U. P. 1st.....94½ 200 do.....s3. 40⅜
20 Hanover Bank.....100 do.....s3. 40⅝
1500 West. Union...74⅜ 100 do.....40⅜
800 do.....s3. 74⅝ 300 North-western.....45¼
400 do.....74⅝ 100 do.....45⅜
700 do.....s3. 74⅝ 300 do.....s3. 45
100 do.....74⅝ 200 do.....45⅝
100 do.....s5. 74½ 200 do.....44⅞
300 Pacific Mail.....36⅞ 300 St. Paul.....37½
200 do.....36⅝ 400 Tol. & Wab.....16¾
200 do.....s3. 36½ 400 Ohio & Miss...s3. 29

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....b.c. 120⅝
7,000 do.....b. c. 120½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....12 119¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64.....12 118
2,600 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.....119½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....b. c. 119¾
$3,000 Mo. 6s, '76.....100
1,000 Mo. 6s, Lg. bds. 97½
10,000 T. 6s. O. x C.... 40¼
3,000 do.....49
4,000 Brooklyn 6s, W. L. 103
2,000 do.....100¾
1,000 A. & Sus. 1st...107
2,000 C. & O. 1st C. on. 40
14,000 C. & R. 1st, 7s. 103⅜
1,000 N. J. C. 1st M. 104
3,000 C. & N. W. C. Gold bonds.... 81⅜
5,000 do.....b. c. 81⅜
7,000 C. & N. W. 6s, conv. 77⅝
2,000 do.....77⅝
1,000 Gal. & Chi...c. 104⅛
2,000 D. L. & W. conv. 109½
1,000 do.....109¾
2,000 Ig. Bonds 1st.....80
3,000 I. S. C. C. 1st. 100
11,000 L. S. 2d M. C. C. 91¾
11,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 83⅜
2,000 do.....b3.
5,000 L. B. & M. 1st M. 60
3,000 L. & Nash. C. '98 90
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103
3,000 T. & W. 1st, 6s. 100
40,000 N. Y. C. 1st M. R. 111¼
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d.. 82½
1,000 P. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.....101¾
23,000 C. C. C. & I. 7s. 98⅜
10,000 C. P. 1st S. 8s. br. 86½
20,000 do.....86⅝
5,000 do.....86¾
1,000 C. P. 1st M. Cal. & Ore. branch. 85
9,000 do.....84⅝
2,000 West. Pac. bds. 87¾
1,000 do.....87¾
2,000 Erie 6th M. b. c. 98½
82,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 94¼
1,000 do.....94⅝
2,000 U. P. 7s, Id. G. 99⅜
11,000 do.....93⅝
7,000 U. P. S. Fund. 84
5,000 do.....b3. 84
12,000 do.....83⅞
1,000 C. & P. 4th M. 75
4,000 C. & P. con. S. F. 104
5 Fourth Nat. Bank. 99
800 West. Un. Tl. b. c. 83
1100 do.....75⅝
1250 do.....75⅜
3000 do.....75⅛
2000 do.....75⅜
2000 do.....75⅜
2100 do.....b3. 75
800 do.....74⅝
1000 do.....74⅜
10 do.....75
2600 do.....s3. 74⅝
3900 do.....74⅝
2700 do.....74⅝
700 do.....s3. 74⅝
2600 do.....74⅝
700 do.....74⅜
25 Del. & H. Canal..110⅝
40 do.....110½
100 do.....b.c. 110¾
27 Wells-Far. Ex....84
100 do.....b.c. 84
50 Adams Ex.....b.c. 100
94 do.....93⅞
45 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 63¾
30 do.....63
20 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 60
100 do.....58¼
20 do.....58½
100 do.....58⅝
300 do.....s3. 58¾
700 do.....58⅞
200 P. M. S. S. Co..b.c. 57⅝
7000 do.....57⅝
500 do.....b3. 57½
1000 do.....57⅜
500 do.....57⅝
2000 do.....37
2000 do.....s3. 57⅝
1500 do.....56¾
100 do.....b3. 57
700 do.....57
100 do.....56⅞
150 C.C.Cin.&In...bc. 64½
25 Ft. W. & Ill. R.R. Co. lsc. 102

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....100 Erie Railway.....28⅞
'62.....116½ 2300 Lake Shore.....74⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....600 do.....s3. 74⅞
'65, n.....119¼ 1300 do.....s3. 74⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....200 Rock Island.....104⅝
'65, n.....119¼ 100 Union Pacific.....s3. 40
5,000 Pac. of M. 1st. 90½ 500 do.....40⅛
8,000 U. P. 1st.....94½ 200 do.....s3. 40⅜
20 Hanover Bank.....100 do.....s3. 40⅝
1500 West. Union...74⅜ 100 do.....40⅜
800 do.....s3. 74⅝ 300 North-western.....45¼
400 do.....74⅝ 100 do.....45⅜
700 do.....s3. 74⅝ 300 do.....s3. 45
100 do.....74⅝ 200 do.....45⅝
100 do.....s5. 74½ 200 do.....44⅞
300 Pacific Mail.....36⅞ 300 St. Paul.....37½
200 do.....36⅝ 400 Tol. & Wab.....16¾
200 do.....s3. 36½ 400 Ohio & Miss...s3. 29

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s C., '81. 120⅝ $3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.....119¼
10,000 U. S. 6s R. '81. 119⅞ 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....120⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.....116¾ 5,000 do.....120⅞
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....118 500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....120¼
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....120¼ 1,000 U. S. 10-40 C. 117⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n. b. c. 119⅛ 30,000 U. S. 5s R., '81. 115¼
5,000 U. S. 5s C., '81, b.c. 115¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Va. 6s, Def.. 10 300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 74⅜
5,100 Va. 6s, Cons. 3 mat. C. 53½ 1400 do.....74⅝
3,000 N. Y. St. B. L. R., 7s. b. c. 106¼ 1200 do.....s3. 74⅝
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st. b. c. 94 2100 do.....74⅝
30,000 do.....94 1900 do.....74⅞
2,000 L. Sh. 1st C. R. 100 12 do.....74⅛
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, C. 104¼ 1500 do.....s3. 74⅜
5,000 Ch. & M. 2d.....93 100 do.....74⅜
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 98¼ 100 do.....74⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..101½ 700 do.....74⅜
1,000 West. Pac. bs. 87⅞ 400 Erie Railway.b. c. 28⅞
5 Hanover Bk. 800 Union Pac...b. c. 39⅜
200 At. & Pac. Tel. b. c. 24 2200 do.....39⅜
2500 W. U. Tel. c. s3. 74½ 1100 do.....39⅝
3500 do.....74⅝ 300 do.....39½
2600 do.....74⅝ 100 do.....39
2600 do.....74⅛ 300 do.....39⅛
750 do.....s3. 74⅛ 100 do.....39¼
2100 do.....74⅛ 2000 do.....39
2400 do.....s3. 74⅛ 2000 do.....39⅛
100 do.....74⅛ 400 do.....39⅜
3000 do.....74⅛ 2800 do.....39⅝
1400 do.....74½ 3000 do.....39½
700 Pacific Mail.....38 3000 do.....s3. 39⅜
2100 do.....s3. 75 2000 do.....39⅜
800 do.....74⅝ 500 do.....s3. 39⅜
1000 do.....74⅜ 2000 do.....39⅛
10 do.....75 500 Ch. M. & St. P...bc. 37⅜
2600 do.....s3. 74⅝ 500 do.....37⅝
3900 do.....74⅝ 700 do.....37⅞
2700 do.....74⅝ 100 do.....37¾
700 do.....s3. 74⅝ 600 do.....s3. 37⅝
200 do.....74⅝ 500 do.....37⅝
700 do.....74¾ 400 do.....b3. 37⅝
25 Del. & H. Canal..110⅝ 600 do.....37½
40 do.....110½ 200 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 58
100 do.....b.c. 110¾ 100 do.....58¼
27 Wells-Far. Ex....84 110 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 102
100 do.....b.c. 84 300 do.....102¼
50 Adams Ex.....b.c. 100 100 do.....s3. 102¾
94 do.....93⅞ 100 T. W. & W....b.c. 17⅜
45 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 63¾ 100 do.....17⅝
30 do.....63 do.....17¾
20 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 60 100 do.....17⅝
100 do.....58¼ 500 do.....16¾
20 do.....58½ 100 do.....16⅞
100 do.....58⅝ 400 do.....16¾
300 do.....s3. 58¾ 100 do.....16⅞
700 do.....58⅞ 200 do.....s3. 16¾
200 P. M. S. S. Co..b.c. 57⅝ 50 do.....16⅞
7000 do.....57⅝ 300 do.....s3. 16⅝
500 do.....b3. 57½ 100 do.....16¾
1000 do.....57⅜ 40 Del. L. & W....103⅞
500 do.....57⅝ 40 do.....108⅞
2000 do.....37 20 do.....109
2000 do.....s3. 57⅝ 20 Mor. & Es.....bc. 95⅞
1500 do.....56¾ 100 do.....95⅝
1000 do.....56⅞ 100 C. C. & I. C...b.c. 87
100 do.....57 100 do.....s10. 88
100 do.....b3. 57 300 O. & Miss...b.c. 29½
700 do.....57 300 do.....29⅝
100 do.....57⅛ 800 do.....s3. 29⅝
200 do.....56⅝ 400 do.....29¾
50 do.....57 1000 do.....29⅞
100 do.....56⅞ 800 do.....28⅞
150 C.C.Cin.&In...bc. 64½ 1400 do.....29
25 Ft. W. & Ill. R.R. Co. lsc. 102

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....100 Erie Railway.....28⅞
'62.....116½ 2300 Lake Shore.....74⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....600 do.....s3. 74⅞
'65, n.....119¼ 1300 do.....s3. 74⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....200 Rock Island.....104⅝
'65, n.....119¼ 100 Union Pacific.....s3. 40
5,000 Pac. of M. 1st. 90½ 500 do.....40⅛
8,000 U. P. 1st.....94½ 200 do.....s3. 40⅜
20 Hanover Bank.....100 do.....s3. 40⅝
1500 West. Union...74⅜ 100 do.....40⅜
800 do.....s3. 74⅝ 300 North-western.....45¼
400 do.....74⅝ 100 do.....45⅜
700 do.....s3. 74⅝ 300 do.....s3. 45
100 do.....74⅝ 200 do.....45⅝
100 do.....s5. 74½ 200 do.....44⅞
300 Pacific Mail.....36⅞ 300 St. Paul.....37½
200 do.....36⅝ 400 Tol. & Wab.....16¾
200 do.....s3. 36½ 400 Ohio & Miss...s3. 29

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s C., '81. 120⅝ $3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.....119¼
10,000 U. S. 6s R. '81. 119⅞ 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....120⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.....116¾ 5,000 do.....120⅞
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....118 500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....120¼
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....120¼ 1,000 U. S. 10-40 C. 117⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n. b. c. 119⅛ 30,000 U. S. 5s R., '81. 115¼
5,000 U. S. 5s C., '81, b.c. 115¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Va. 6s, Def.. 10 300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 74⅜
5,100 Va. 6s, Cons. 3 mat. C. 53½ 1400 do.....74⅝
3,000 N. Y. St. B. L. R., 7s. b. c. 106¼ 1200 do.....s3. 74⅝
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st. b. c. 94 2100 do.....74⅝
30,000 do.....94 1900 do.....74⅞
2,000 L. Sh. 1st C. R. 100 12 do.....74⅛
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, C. 104¼ 1500 do.....s3. 74⅜
5,000 Ch. & M. 2d.....93 100 do.....74⅜
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 98¼ 100 do.....74⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..101½ 700 do.....74⅜
1,000 West. Pac. bs. 87⅞ 400 Erie Railway.b. c. 28⅞
5 Hanover Bk. 800 Union Pac...b. c. 39⅜
200 At. & Pac. Tel. b. c. 24 2200 do.....39⅜
2500 W. U. Tel. c. s3. 74½ 1100 do.....39⅝
3500 do.....74⅝ 300 do.....39½
2600 do.....74⅝ 100 do.....39
2600 do.....74⅛ 300 do.....39⅛
750 do.....s3. 74⅛ 100 do.....39¼
2100 do.....74⅛ 2000 do.....39
2400 do.....s3. 74⅛ 2000 do.....39⅛
100 do.....74⅛ 400 do.....39⅜
3000 do.....74⅛ 2800 do.....39⅝
1400 do.....74½ 3000 do.....39½
700 Pacific Mail.....38 3000 do.....s3. 39⅜
2100 do.....s3. 75 2000 do.....39⅜
800 do.....74⅝ 500 do.....s3. 39⅜
1000 do.....74⅜ 2000 do.....39⅛
10 do.....75 500 Ch. M. & St. P...bc. 37⅜
2600 do.....s3. 74⅝ 500 do.....37⅝
3900 do.....74⅝ 700 do.....37⅞
2700 do.....74⅝ 100 do.....37¾
700 do.....s3. 74⅝ 600 do.....s3. 37⅝
200 do.....74⅝ 500 do.....37⅝
700 do.....74¾ 400 do.....b3. 37⅝
25 Del. & H. Canal..110⅝ 600 do.....37½
40 do.....110½ 200 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 58
100 do.....b.c. 110¾ 100 do.....58¼
27 Wells-Far. Ex....84 110 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 102
100 do.....b.c. 84 300 do.....102¼
50 Adams Ex.....b.c. 100 100 do.....s3. 102¾
94 do.....93⅞ 100 T. W. & W....b.c. 17⅜
45 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 63¾ 100 do.....17⅝
30 do.....63 do.....17¾
20 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 60 100 do.....17⅝
100 do.....58¼ 500 do.....16¾
20 do.....58½ 100 do.....16⅞
100 do.....58⅝ 400 do.....16¾
300 do.....s3. 58¾ 100 do.....16⅞
700 do.....58⅞ 200 do.....s3. 16¾
200 P. M. S. S. Co..b.c. 57⅝ 50 do.....16⅞
7000 do.....57⅝ 300 do.....s3. 16⅝
500 do.....b3. 57½ 100 do.....16¾
1000 do.....57⅜ 40 Del. L. & W....103⅞
500 do.....57⅝ 40 do.....108⅞
2000 do.....37 20 do.....109
2000 do.....s3. 57⅝ 20 Mor. & Es.....bc. 95⅞
1500 do.....56¾ 100 do.....95⅝
1000 do.....56⅞ 100 C. C. & I. C...b.c. 87
100 do.....57 100 do.....s10. 88
100 do.....b3. 57 300 O. & Miss...b.c. 29½
700 do.....57 300 do.....29⅝
100 do.....57⅛ 800 do.....s3. 29⅝
200 do.....56⅝ 400 do.....29¾
50 do.....57 1000 do.....29⅞
100 do.....56⅞ 800 do.....28⅞
150 C.C.Cin.&In...bc. 64½ 1400 do.....29
25 Ft. W. & Ill. R.R. Co. lsc. 102

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, '76.....100 200 N.Y.C.&H...b.c.s3. 102⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, Lg. bds. 97½ 270 do.....102¼
10,000 T. 6s. O. x C.... 40¼ 100 do.....102⅜
3,000 do.....49 4400 C. & P. R. Gtd.....23
10,000 Brooklyn 6s, W. L. 103 100 do.....23¼
2,000 do.....100¾ 500 Erie Railway.b.c. 29⅛
1,000 A. & Sus. 1st...107 300 do.....29
2,000 C. & O. 1st C. on. 40 500 do.....28⅞
14,000 C. & R. 1st, 7s. 103⅜ 1100 do.....29
1,000 N. J. C. 1st M. 104 100 do.....s3. 16⅝
3,000 C. & N. W. C. 1200 do.....29
Gold bonds.... 81⅜ 5000 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. 75⅜
5,000 do.....b. c. 81⅜ 200 do.....75⅝
7,000 C. & N. W. 6s, conv. 77⅝ 200 do.....75¾
1,000 Gal. & Chi...c. 104½ 2100 do.....75⅛
2,000 D. L. & W. conv. 109½ 2100 do.....75¼
1,000 do.....109¾ 800 do.....s3. 75⅛
2,000 Ig. Bonds 1st.....80 1000 do.....s3. 75⅛
3,000 I. S. C. C. 1st. 100 700 do.....75⅛
11,000 L. S. 2d M. C. C. 91¾ 5200 do.....74⅞
11,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 83⅜ 2800 do.....74⅞
2,000 do.....b3. 75 1000 Rock Island.....105¼
5,000 L. B. & M. 1st M. 60 9600 do.....105
3,000 L. & Nash. C. '98 90 600 Union Pac...b.c. 40⅛
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103 3300 do.....40⅜
3,000 T. & W. 1st, 6s. 100 3400 do.....40⅝
40,000 N. Y. C. 1st M. R. 111¼ 1000 do.....40⅛
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d.. 82½ 1000 do.....s3. 40
1,000 P. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.....101¾ 1000 do.....39⅞
23,000 C. C. C. & I. 7s. 98⅜ 1000 do.....s3. 39⅞
10,000 C. P. 1st S. 8s. br. 86½ 600 do.....b3. 40
20,000 do.....86⅝ 3500 do.....40⅛
5,000 do.....86¾ 700 do.....40
1,000 C. P. 1st M. Cal. & Ore. branch. 85 500 do.....s3. 40⅛
9,000 do.....84⅝ 100 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 22⅜
2,000 West. Pac. bds. 87¾ 100 do.....21¾
1,000 do.....87¾ 1000 do.....s3. 21¾
2,000 Erie 6th M. b. c. 98½ 100 do.....b.c. 78
82,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 94¼ 100 do.....s3. 78⅜
1,000 do.....94⅝ 700 Chic. & N. W. b.c. 45½
2,000 U. P. 7s, Id. G. 99⅜ 200 do.....45⅜
11,000 do.....93⅝ 400 do.....s3. 45½
7,000 U. P. S. Fund. 84 400 do.....45⅝
5,000 do.....b3. 84 900 do.....45¾
12,000 do.....83⅞ 1100 do.....45¼
1,000 C. & P. 4th M. 75 1300 do.....45¾
4,000 C. & P. con. S. F. 104 100 Ch. & N. W. Pf...b.c. 59½
5 Fourth Nat. Bank. 99 100 Ch. & R. I....b.c. 104⅞
800 West. Un. Tl. b.c. s3. 75⅛ 100 do.....105
1100 do.....75⅜ 100 do.....s3. 104⅝
1250 do.....75⅜ 100 do.....104⅝
3000 do.....75⅛ 500 do.....s3. 104¼
2000 do.....75⅜ 200 do.....104⅝
2000 do.....75⅜ 200 do.....104¾
2100 do.....b3. 75 2000 do.....104¾
800 do.....74⅝ 500 do.....s3. 104⅜
1000 do.....74⅜ 2000 do.....104⅝
10 do.....75 500 Ch. M. & St. P...bc. 37⅜
2600 do.....s3. 74⅝ 500 do.....37⅝
3900 do.....74⅝ 700 do.....37⅞
2700 do.....74⅝ 100 do.....37¾
700 do.....s3. 74⅝ 600 do.....s3. 37⅝
200 do.....74⅝ 500 do.....37⅝
700 do.....74¾ 400 do.....b3. 37⅝
25 Del. & H. Canal..110⅝ 600 do.....37½
40 do.....110½ 200 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 58
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100 do.....b.c. 84 300 do.....102¼
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94 do.....93⅞ 100 T. W. & W....b.c. 17⅜
45 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 63¾ 100 do.....17⅝
30 do.....63 do.....17¾
20 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 60 100 do.....17⅝
100 do.....58¼ 500 do.....16¾
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200 P. M. S. S. Co..b.c. 57⅝ 50 do.....16⅞
7000 do.....57⅝ 300 do.....s3. 16⅝
500 do.....b3. 57½ 100 do.....16¾
1000 do.....57⅜ 40 Del. L. & W....103⅞
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2000 do.....37 20 do.....109
2000 do.....s3. 57⅝ 20 Mor. & Es.....bc. 95⅞
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1000 do.....56⅞ 100 C. C. & I. C...b.c. 87
100 do.....57 100 do.....s10. 88
100 do.....b3. 57 300 O. & Miss...b.c. 29½
700 do.....57 300 do.....29⅝
100 do.....57⅛ 800 do.....s3. 29⅝
200 do.....56⅝ 400 do.....29¾
50 do.....57 1000 do.....29⅞
100 do.....56⅞ 800 do.....28⅞
150 C.C.Cin.&In...bc. 64½ 1400 do.....29
25 Ft. W. & Ill. R.R. Co. lsc. 102

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The cable to-day reported a further withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of England to the amount of £580,000 sterling, something very unusual, if we consider the heavy withdrawals of Monday and Tuesday. This naturally caused some violent fluctuations in our markets, speculative stocks declining ½ to 2⅝ ₱ cent., and gold advancing about 1 ₱ cent., while the foreign exchanges were heavy and lower for long sterling, and firmer for demand bills. The effect of this large outflow of bullion from the Bank was apparently more decided on this side of the Atlantic than it was in London, if we may judge by the London quotations, which showed very little change in either Consols or United States Bonds; but it is possible that speculative securities on the London Stock Exchange, of which the cable makes no mention, may have fallen. It is a little remarkable that no satisfactory explanation should accompany the announcement of such important bullion movements on the other side, especially to the foreign bankers and others engaged in our foreign trade. But extraordinary as these movements may appear, we happen to be able to clear up the apparent mystery surrounding them. The City of Paris will, during the latter part of the present week, place upon the market a municipal loan for 250,000,000 francs, and at a price which is likely to make it a very attractive investment for capitalists in Europe. The skillful management of the French finances following the Franco-Prussian war, and the unusual promptness with which the French indemnity to Germany was liquidated, inspired British capitalists with great confidence in French Government and municipal securities. Hence, there are likely to be large subscriptions on British account for this new French loan, and, as exchange at Paris on London is in favor of France, gold is flowing to Paris in anticipation of heavy subscriptions to the new loan. By the exercise of the strictest economy on the part of the French people since the war, the foreign trade and commerce of France is in a very healthy condition, her exports largely exceeding her imports, thus placing the country in the position of a creditor nation, and making it easy to draw gold to the Bank of France whenever it is needed. It is estimated here that the subscriptions to the loan of the City of Paris will reach at least 1,000,000,000 francs, and hence it is easy to be seen that a large amount of gold must be deposited at Paris as a margin on outside subscriptions.

The Stock Market to-day was weak, feverish, and unsettled, the majority of the leading speculative shares suffering a decline ranging from 1 to 2⅜ ₱ cent. Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, which were in the van in the rise of yesterday, led the retreat in the decline to-day.

The former stock opened at 41, and subsequently sold at 40¾@40⅛@39½@39, with a slight recovery in the final dealings. Pacific Mail was the weakest stock on the list, declining 2⅝ ₱ cent. from the opening price, on a heavy pressure to sell. Toward the close there was some recovery, which, however, was not maintained, the final sales being effected at 35⅜@35½. Western Union and Lake Shore ranked next in point of weakness, the former selling at 75¾@75⅛@75¼@75¾@74¼@74½, closing at 74¼@74½. Lake Shore, after advancing from 75½ to 75⅝, sold down to 74⅛, closing at a recovery of ⅜ ₱ cent. North-western common declined 1¼ ₱ cent., and the preferred ⅞ ₱ cent., to 44⅝ and 59 respectively. The common recovered ⅜ ₱ cent. in the final transactions. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 29½ to 29⅞, dropped to 28½, and closed at 28¾. The decline in the balance of the list was ¼ to ⅞ ₱ cent. Investment Shares were less active yesterday, but prices showed no important change. Independently of other causes, undoubtedly the principal agency which operated to produce the depression existing to-day was the continued outflow of bullion from the Bank of England. The rumor-mongers did their best to assist the depression by circulating false reports of a panic on the London Stock Exchange. The decline was also in a degree owing to heavy realizations by operators who went in for a turn on the bull side earlier in the week.

The money market was easy, and borrowers on call were readily supplied at 2½@3 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4½@6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $340,000.

The dealings in gold were attended with great excitement after the foreign advices were made public, and the price rapidly advanced from 114⅛ to 115¼, but at the close there was a reaction to 114¾, and the excitement subsided. On Gold Loans the rates paid for carrying were 1@2½ ₱ cent., and for borrowing 1-64 per diem, and 2@3 ₱ cent. per annum to flat. The specie shipment to Europe to-day was $587,650, all of which about $400,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver bars. The engagements for to-morrow are $700,000. The Foreign Exchanges were strong for demand bills at $4 89½@$4 90, and weak for sixty-day sterling at $4 86@$4 86¼. The Customs receipts to-day were $521,000.

There was a decided improvement in Government bonds to-day, chiefly in sympathy with the advance in gold. The improvement in prices ranged from ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., and the high prices served to check the demand late in the day. Railroad bonds were strong in tone, but, with the exception of the Pacific mortgages, prices were without special change. The last-named were higher, except for Union Firsts, which declined from 94¼ to 94, and Sinking Funds, which sold at 84@83⅜, and were offered at the close at 83⅝. Central Pacifics sold as high as 98¼; do., San Joaquin Branch, 86¾; California and Oregon Branch, 85; Western, 88, and Union Land Grants, 93½. State bonds were firm, but very dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,567,352 90
Gold payments	2,020,044 95
Gold balances	46,648,090 93
Currency receipts	1,024 238 37
Currency payments	1,072,127 69
Currency balances	47,714,771 10
Customs	321,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,402,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 3.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	115⅛	115⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅛	116⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅞	120⅜
American Gold	114	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¼	$4 86
New-York Central and Hudson	102¼	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105¼	104⅞
Pacific Mail	37⅞	35⅝
St Paul Common	37⅞	37⅜
St. Paul Preferred	58	58
Western Union	74⅞	74¼
Union Pacific	41	39⅝
Lake Shore	75⅛	74⅜
Toledo and Wabash	17⅛	16⅞
North-western Common	45⅝	45
North-western Preferred	59⅞	59
Delaware and Lackawanna	100	100
New Jersey Central	107⅞	107½
Panama	112	112
Erie	29¼	28⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛	28¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	88	87⅞
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102⅛	2,600
Erie	29¼	28⅜	6,100
Lake Shore	75⅝	74⅛	47,600
Wabash	17⅝	16½	6,900
North-western	45⅞	44⅝	13,700
North-western Pref.	59⅞	59	400
Rock Island	105¼	104½	9,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅞	37⅜	7,800
Milwaukee & St. P. Pref.	58¼	57¾	1,100
Pittsburg	92½	92¼	400
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	100
Michigan Central	78⅜	78	300
Illinois Central	102¼	102	500
Union Pacific	41	39	51,800
C., C. & Indiana Cent	87⅞	87⅜	200
Hannibal & St. Jo	22¼	21¾	1,900
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅞	28½	13,400
Wells, Fargo & Co	75⅜	74	61,500
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	24	24	200
Pacific Mail	37⅞	35¼	32,100
Wells-Fargo Express	84	84	100
United States Express	58¼	58	300
Morris & Essex	95⅝	95⅜	300

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119¾	120	5-20s, '65, c	119¼	119⅜
6s, '81, r	119¾	120	5-20s, '67, r	119¾	120
6s, '81, c	120½	120¾	5-20s, '67, c	120¼	120½
5-20s, '62, r	116⅜	116¾	5-20s, '68, r	120	120¼
5-20s, '62, c	116⅝	116¾	5-20s, '68, c	120¼	120½
5-20s, '64, r	117½	118	10-40s, r	114¼	114½
5-20s, '64, c	118	118½	10-40s, c	117¼	117½
5-20s, '65, r	119⅝	119⅞	5s, '81, r	115¼	115½
5-20s, '65, c	120¼	120⅝	5s, '81, c	115½	115⅝
5-20s, '65, n. r	119¼	119½			

The

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Texas has 400,000 children of school age, of whom only 161,000 are enrolled.

Colored pupils are said to have attended one of the girls' high schools in New-Orleans for several years without any trouble arising therefrom.

Salem, Mass., has 4,343 children between the ages of four and fifteen years, of whom 4,206 are enrolled. The cost per pupil is $16 92. Corporal punishment had been administered 1,282 times during the year.

The Baltimore City Council is about to establish a high school for colored pupils. Maryland appropriated $100,000 last year for the support of her colored schools, which are said to be in a very flourishing condition.

Cambridge University (England) has 2,454 resident students, of whom nearly one-quarter are in Trinity College. In the Summer term of 1874 the University of Berlin had 2,980 students; Leipsic, 2,800; Halle, 1,055; Breslau, 1,036; Munich, 1,031; Vienna, 3,615.

Dr. Nathan Durfee, of Fall River, has given $25,000 for the erection of a chapel for the Andover Theological Seminary. A subscription for the same object in the town, to obtain $25,000 more, has $2,000 additional, and work on the new building is to commence as soon as may be.

In this City there are 304 schools, nine being exclusively for colored pupils. The number of pupils registered is 251,545, of whom only 117,239 attend school regularly. The increase in attendance over last year is 7,344. The teachers employed number 3,039, of whom 200 are males and 2,839 females.

Rev. C. K. True, D. D., formerly Professor at Middletown University, has accepted the chair of Logic and Practical Theology in Tabernacle College, Brooklyn. Dr. Talmage is President, Dr. Lord has the Historical, Prof. Thwing the Rhetorical, and Prof. Chapman the English Department with that of Biblical Literature. Nearly all the students expect to enter the ministry.

The success of Kindergarten training in Boston has led Mr. Philbrick to recommend the establishment of three or four experimental schools, instead of one. While he is not prepared to argue its adoption as a permanent part of primary school instruction, he believes that the system contains many invaluable elements which should be applied universally in the first stages of school education.

Braintree, Mass., has unanimously voted to raise $20,000 to comply with the condition of the will of the late Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, who left a bequest which now amounts to nearly $360,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a free high school in the town, one of the conditions being that the town should raise $20,000, and that $60,000 should be taken from the fund to erect the building, the $200,000 to be left intact for a fund to support the school.

A bill has been recently introduced in Congress by Senator Sargent for the establishment of an "Oriental College in connection with the University of California." It is proposed to invest the Japanese indemnity fund in United States gold-bearing five per cent. bonds, and to appropriate the interest to educational purposes. The annual income of these bonds would be $37,500, sufficient to sustain an Oriental department in connection with a University already established, but not enough to found a separate Oriental College.

Of the 178,356 men composing the British Regular Army, 10,721 cannot read or write. The Prussian draft of 1873-74 for the Army of the German Empire numbered 83,333 young men, of whom 3,324 had no education whatever. The recruits for the Austro-Hungarian Army numbered 91,531 young men, of whom 51,514 were not able to read and write. Thus, one British soldier in every seventeen, one Prussian soldier in every twenty-five, and one Austrian soldier in every two, is entirely ignorant of the elements of education.

Rev. Eleazer Smith, for twelve and a half years Chaplain of the State Prison at Concord, N. H., has recently published some facts concerning the 300 convicts who have entered the institution during that time. After stating that about fifty of this number, or one in six, could not read when they came under his influence, he says:

Of the 300, not one has been taken from the learned professions—not one lawyer, physician, or clergyman, known and recognized as such by any of the associated bodies of any of their professions. There is one physician, but he is not of the regular school of practice. There have been two persons who have pretended to preach, but belonged to no religious order, and held to doctrines not generally held by churches; not one editor, printer, or school-teacher. Further, as to religious teaching, but one was a member of any Christian church, and that one irregularly attended church. I have been so long connected with the prison, and its records and history, that I can pretty confidently affirm that from its opening, some sixty years, there has not been among its inmates one clergyman, lawyer, physician, editor; not one deacon, steward, church warden, or class leader, nor one son of a clergyman; and I have been able to learn of but two persons who, at the time of the commission of the crime, were members of any church.

Minnesota sold its lands granted for educational purposes by the United States for $5 62 per acre; California, $5; Michigan, $3 25; Iowa, $2 27; Missouri, $1 84; Wisconsin, $1 25. As regards the States which received only land scrip, the price for which this was sold ranged from 41½ cents per acre, in the case of Rhode Island, to 95 cents per acre, in the case of Virginia. Between these extremes two States sold for 50 cents; seven for prices between 50 cents and 60 cents; one for 60 cents; three for prices between 60 cents and 70 cents; two for prices between 70 cents and 80 cents; three for prices between 80 cents and 90 cents; four for 90 cents, and two for prices between 90 cents and $1. Of colleges receiving Government aid, to the questions whether persons of color are admitted, twenty-nine colleges have forwarded replies. Of these fifteen report that such students would be admitted; nine that none have applied; two that they would not be admitted because provision has been made for them elsewhere; two that no rule prevents their admission, and one that the terms of admission have not yet been settled.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says of the Ohio University:

On last 8th January the Committee on Colleges and Universities went to Athens, where they inspected the Ohio University, located at that place. They found the institution in a decidedly dilapidated condition, and "thereby hangs a tale." The Ohio Company, in 1787, purchased from the United States a large tract of land in the North-west Territory. One of the conditions of purchase was that two townships of land should be granted for a university, to be used for that purpose forever. The townships selected were those of Athens and Alexander, in the present County of Athens. The Territorial Legislature assumed control of the grant in 1802, and passed an act "establishing a university in the town of Athens." In 1804 the State Legislature passed a similar act, appointed Trustees, and has since exercised control of the grant. By act of 1804, the Trustees were empowered to make all leases "for the term of ninety years, renewable forever, on a yearly as rent of six per centum on the amount of the valuation," and the land was made subject to a revaluation at the end of thirty-five years, another at the end of sixty, and another at the end of ninety years. The Legislature subsequently repealed the act for revaluation. The land was originally appraised at a very small sum—some as low as $1 75 per acre, so that the income derived from the land at six per cent. per annum is very small. The land was also to be exempted from State taxes. At a later date the State assumed the right to issue deeds in the place of leases, the lessee on receiving a deed being required to deposit with the State a sum equal to the original valuation of his land, and on this deposit the State pays the university six per cent. in terest. Upon issuing deeds the State made the land deeded subject to tax, and has collected the taxes on such lands ever since. The university claims that the tax already collected in this way, amounting to $1,550, should be refunded to the institution, and hereafter the tax should be paid over to the university—thus increasing its annual income. The annual income of the university is at present about $4,000. The institution is in a sadly demoralized condition, being, in fact, a disgrace to the State. The cause of this condition of what should be a prosperous institution, is owing to a diversion of the original grant, and mistreatment of the college on the part of the State.

In an article published in *Nature*, Prof. Thomas Baldwin, writing on the subject of Agricultural Colleges, says:

But, after having carefully inquired into the working of these institutions at home and in parts of the Continent, I am bound to say that their theoretical value has not been realized in practice. In point of fact, taking them as a whole, their history has been peculiarly unfortunate. I shall refer to this subject more fully hereafter. At present it is enough to state that, with few exceptions, agricultural schools and colleges have failed; and success in the exceptional cases has turned upon the peculiar fitness of the individuals on whom the management has devolved, and who, by force of character, have produced striking results. A general failure in working out a comprehensive system cannot be accounted for by the shortcomings of individuals. The failure of an institution here and there, for a time, can often be traced to the inefficiency of the person or persons at the head of them; I have before my mind numerous examples of the kind; but in accordance with a well-known law, suitable men would arise if the demand existed. And why has not this law prevailed in the case of agricultural schools and colleges? The apparent answer is, that farmers everywhere have not sent their sons to these institutions in sufficient numbers. And why? In answering this question it has been invariably noted that farmers as a class are slow to do what is for their good; to me this off-hand sort of reply has always appeared most unsatisfactory. Farmers, like every other class, find out after a time what is for their good. Intelligent farmers, like intelligent men in every walk of life, study their own interests. Owing to their isolation, or want of daily intercourse, they do not move in the path of progress as rapidly as the manufacturing classes who live in cities and towns, and who are brought into daily intercourse with one another. But when we find farmers standing aloof from any system established with the intention of serving them, we may take it for granted that there is something inherent in the system which requires to be adjusted or is inimical to success. What is there something in the history of agricultural colleges and schools? For obvious reasons I cannot fully state my experience on this question, but I can say that the answer will be partly found in the peculiar state of farming as a business. Our scientific knowledge of agriculture, even at the present day, is in a very unsettled state. Theories have risen and fallen in a way which has led rent-paying farmers to regard science with indifference and suspicion. We find evidence of this feeling in our daily intercourse with them. To a large extent they are justified by the vagaries of some of the so-called scientists. I see only one feasible remedy for this, and that is the introduction of the necessary quantity of pure science into the education of the farming classes. This cannot be done in an agricultural college or two. It must be done on a national basis; that is, by establishing science classes in every middle-class college and school throughout the length and breadth of the land. And having done this, a few normal schools of agriculture would soon rise to completion and crown the work. If scientific instruction were placed on a national basis, the normal schools would become filled with the best minds in the country. In the absence of such a system, an isolated school or college cannot prevent itself from doing mischief in one direction which has escaped attention. I mean, that if the best men do not enter it, inferior men acquire what I may call an artificial brand, which enables them to obtain high positions in connection with agricultural industry—for example, as estate agents and managers—to the exclusion of men of superior natural powers, and to the detriment of the national interests. In other words, the natural law of selection is subverted.

PILOT WYLIE.

AN INCIDENT OF LIFE ON THE "OLD MISSASIPP," TOLD BY DAN. DE QUILLE.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

As you all know, it was in 1859 that I made my famous "triumphal" start from the good old City of St. Louis, Mo., on the steamer Bully Arabia, for New-Orleans, and now I propose to briefly inform you why I never planted foot anywhere within five hundred miles of New-Orleans.

The story is of still another case of coolness in the midst of wreck and disaster, and principally relates to "Pilot Wylie."

The Bully Arabia, Capt. Sam. Bowen, (well known at St. Louis and all up and down the river,) left St. Louis with "all below" full of hay in bales.

We got off about the middle of the afternoon all right, and went bowling along down the river at a slashing rate. As long as we had daylight we did well—daylight and the pilot who was then at the wheel.

Some time along in the night Pilot Wylie was called up to take his watch. He came up as full of Bourbon as the lower deck was full of hay, but kept his mouth shut and looked wise.

Capt. Sam Bowen was, as all know who have ever traveled much on the lower Mississippi, one of the mildest and most even-tempered men in the world. He was also very polite and gentlemanly in his intercourse with all of his officers and men. It appeared to be positively painful for him to swear; but sometimes, in the discharge of his duties, it became necessary for him to do that violence to his feelings.

Capt. Bowen did not discover that there was anything wrong with Pilot Wylie when that gentleman came up to take the wheel.

We went booming along down the river at a great rate, carrying a full head of steam, and with Wylie at the wheel, turning it back and forth in the most sedate and exemplary manner.

Presently we sloshed into the left bank of the river, against some trees, and tore out the barber-shop.

Up rushed Capt. Bowen, crying: "Mr. Wylie, how is this? You have been into the bank, and have raked out the barber-shop!"

"Yes," said Wylie, "I heard a sort of a rip as I bore off from shore."

On we went again for eight or ten miles, when we slapped into the right-hand shore and tore out the pantry.

Capt. Bowen ran up to the pilot-house in hot haste. "Well, Mr. Wylie," said he, "you *are* playing the deuce to-night!"

"Yes," said Pilot Wylie, "did you ever hear such a rattling of dishes in all your life?"

Without deigning a reply Capt. Bowen turned and went below, while Wylie went on with his "screwin' on her up," as a Yankee passenger termed the business of steering the vessel.

Away we went, howling and screeching down the river, with the black smoke streaming back from the chimneys.

Wylie was industriously engaged in "screwin' on her up," and in ringing the engineer's bells—"tap, tap, tap!" now this way and now that—only stopping occasionally to slip a small flask out of his pocket and take a "nip."

Presently the engineer sung out from below, through the speaking-tube:

"Mr. Wylie, no man in the world could make out those bells!"

"The bells are all right! Mind the bells!" sententiously answered back Pilot Wylie.

A few minutes after, as we went zigzagging down the river, we "picked up" a snag that ripped nearly the whole bottom out of the boat.

There we stuck, rapidly settling in about eight feet of water.

Captain Bowen bounded up to the pilot-house and said: "Well, Mr. Wylie! Sir, you've made a killing of it this time!"

"Yes," said Wylie, "I think so. Do you see them bales of hay floating out of her?"

"She's down in eight feet of water, Mr. Wylie," said the Captain.

"About that. I should think, Sir," said Wylie.

After making this last remark, Pilot Wylie "lit out over the front," and going down into the "texas," got his old fiddle, sat down on a stool, went to playing the "Arkansaw Traveler." His business was finished, and he was indulging in his favorite recreation.

A nice mess we were in! However, about an hour after the snagging of the boat, we heard some distance down the river a fearful howl from a steam whistle.

"The Glaucus! the Glaucus!" cried several of the passengers in a breath. "No other boat has such a whistle. It is the Glaucus coming up."

This was not the old Glaucus, as she was burned at St. Louis in 1859 or 1853, but was a new Glaucus, built by the same owners and provided with a second edition of the same unearthly whistle which rendered the old Glaucus famous all along the Mississippi.

Well, we made signals of distress, and the Glaucus came alongside, when we passengers were soon transferred to her decks.

"Mr. Clemens," said Capt. Bowen, addressing the pilot of the Glaucus—Samuel L. Clemens, now better known as Mark Twain—"Mr. Clemens, I can hardly understand how you could recommend Mr. Wylie to me as being a good pilot?"

"I recommended Wylie sober, not Wylie drunk," dryly answered Mr. Clemens.

"Well, you see what he has done with the Bully Arabia. He has killed her, Sir!"

"I see," said Mr. Clemens, "but he does not appear to be utterly broken-hearted, as I hear him playing the same old tune that he used to play when I was 'cub' under him."

* * * * *

The Glaucus safely landed us at St. Louis, and I never again attempted the trip to New-Orleans, nor ever again met Pilot Wylie, who, for aught I know to the contrary, may still be seated in the "texas" of the wrecked Bully Arabia, sawing away at the "Arkansaw Traveler."

A HEROINE BY MISTAKE.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* heartlessly spoils a thrilling story which recently came from that city. It says: "One dark night, not long ago, a burglar entered a private residence on Broadway. On ascending one flight of stairs he observed a light in a chamber, and while deliberating what to do, a large woman suddenly descended upon him, seized him by the throat, pushed him down through the hall, and forced him into the street before he had time to think. 'Heroic Repulse of a Burglar by a Woman' was the way the story was told the next day. But when friends called and congratulated her upon her courage, she exclaimed, 'Good gracious, I didn't know it was a burglar. If I had I should have been frightened to death. I thought it was my husband come home drunk, and I was determined he shouldn't stay in the house in that condition.'"

INKERMAN.

MR. KINGLAKE'S SKETCH OF THE BATTLE.

FIGHTING AGAINST FEARFUL ODDS—HOW THE DAY WAS DIVIDED — THE RESULTS.

Mr. A. W. Kinglake's long-expected story of that ever-memorable fight at Inkerman, when in the thick mist of a November morning, 17,000 or 18,000 French and English troops beat back upward of 71,000 "Sons of the Czar," is at length published. The book, which contains 513 pages, deals only with the two battles of Inkerman, the first being that in which Sir De Lacy Evans defeated with 2,600 men three times that number of Russians, on the 26th of October. No less than 440 pages does Mr. Kinglake devote to the one great day which we call Inkerman, and we cannot even pretend to follow in anything like adequate detail the story of that long day's struggle. The author divides the day into seven periods, the first being from 5:45 to 7:30, the second from 7:30 to 8:30, the third from 8:30 to 9:15, the fourth from 9:15 to 10, the fifth from 10 to 11, the sixth from 11 to 1, and the seventh from 1 till 8, by which time the Russians had secured their retreat, thanks to Gen. Canrobert's refusal to press the retiring columns. Mr. Kinglake saves us the trouble of summarizing the points of the fight by giving us himself a succinct narration of the leading features of the day. He says:

"The outlines of the fight, like those of Mount Inkerman itself, are indented and jagged, but well marked. First period: Coming up from the west under Soimonoff, and from the east under Pauloff, 40,000 assailants moved forward under so thick a cover of darkness and mist that by no greater effort than that of driving in an outlying picket Gen. Soimonoff was able to plant on Shell Hill a powerful battery, supported by heavy bodies of foot. From the commanding position thus rapidly scaled, and now guarded by sixteen battalions, twenty other battalions, with a strength of fully 15,000 men, were thrown forward to attack Gen. Pennefather along his whole front, while a force, called the 'under road' column, moved up unobstructed by the road of the Careenage Ravine in order to turn his left flank. On his right for some time the enemy triumphed. He seized three of our guns, he drove from the field a bewildered body of nearly 400 foot, and meanwhile with the 'under road' column he successfully turned the position coming up by the well way at last to within a stone's throw of Pennefather's tents. There, however, all changed, and the mist which had thus far protected the enemy began to favor our people, by taking from the many their power of rightly wielding big numbers and from the few their sense of weakness. It resulted that, on the aid of some batteries—2,300 of our infantry, under Pennefather and Buller, found means to defeat with great slaughter, and even to expunge from the battle-field, the whole of the 15,000 men who had assailed their front, and, moreover, proved able to rout the 'under road' column at a moment when it was driving into the very camp of the Second Division. The number of Russian officers struck down was appallingly great, and Gen. Soimonoff himself fell mortally wounded. Second period: Gen. Dannenberg, now coming up, assumed the command, and began to act with fresh troops. By attacking not only the front of the English position, but also the valueless ledge surmounted by the sand-bag battery, he challenged his adversaries to meet him in two separate combats, and our soldiers believing—though wrongly—that the dismantled work must be part of the English defenses, fastened on it with so eager a hold that Lord Raglan, in the midst of close fighting, could not even attempt to withdraw them. The mistake long continued to work its baneful effects, and the combatant part of the English force, now augmented by the accession of fresh troops, divided itself into unconnected assemblages, with a dangerous gap between them. In one of the two simultaneous fights thus provoked—that is the one in front of Home Ridge—Gen. Pennefather, with very scant means, proved able to hurl back every effort, while in the fight for the sand-bag battery, after long and obstinate struggles, our people drove down the whole multitude which had swarmed on the ledge of the Kitspur; but then, haplessly, they went on to do more, achieving what I have called a false victory over the left wing of the Russian army. Excepting only a few score of men, with difficulty restrained from pursuit, they all of them poured down the steeps, attacking and charging the enemy, became dispersed in the copsewood, and in this way annulled for a time their power of rendering fresh services. The Russian troops, it was suddenly found, had moved unopposed through the gap, and the few scores of English still remaining on the heights then seemed to be entirely cut off, yet proved able to fight their way home. For some time the two French battalions which had come up would take no part in the fight, but one of them—the Sixth of the Line—moved forward at length with good will against the flank of the Russian force, then advancing along the fore ridge. The enemy, thus threatened in flank and in front, by a battalion victoriously made good its advance to ground on the west of the Kitspur. Thus the efforts the enemy made in the course of this second period resulted after all in discomfiture; but, by the continued necessity for guarding our left, by Pennefather's still ardent propensity to fight out in front of his heights, and now finally by the losses and the dispersions sustained on the Kitspur, the number of English foot soldiers that could be mustered for the immediate defense of the Home Ridge was brought down to diminutive proportions. Third period: That immediate defense of their position, for which our people were so ill provided, became the very problem in hand. The enemy, concentrating his efforts on one settled purpose, delivered a weighty attack upon the Home Ridge, now almost denuded of English infantry, but guarded by the Seventh Leger, a battalion nine hundred strong. His advanced troops broke over the crest, obtained some signal advantage over both the English and French, and then, upon being both confronted, began to fall back; but the bulk of the assailing masses had not ceased to advance all this while, and were seen ascending the ridge. Then, with the Seventh Leger, with a little band of zouaves, and with a few of our own people whom he could gather around him, Gen. Pennefather, after a single struggle, which lasted for some minutes in dense smoke, found means to defeat the great columns thus attacking his centre, and the collateral forces brought up on the right and on the left, being almost simultaneously overtaxed by other portions of our infantry, and in part also, too, by our guns, the whole multitude of the troops which had provided at this onslaught was triumphantly swept back into the Quarry Ravine. Fourth period: The allies having no troops in hand with which to press their advantage, the enemy very soon rallied, and with some vigor turned on his pursuers. The French Sixth of the Line had been already driven back from our right front, and our people presented at this centre were more or less losing ground, when the accession of the two 18-pounders ordered up by Lord Raglan put an end all at once to the ascendency of the Russians in the artillery arm, and began to tear open that stronghold on the crest of Shell Hill, which had hitherto furnished the basis for all their successive attacks. When, in this condition of things, Gen. Bosquet approached with fresh troops, there seemed to be ground for believing that the end of the fight must be near. Fifth period: When Bosquet's acceding reinforcements had brought up his infantry on Mount Inkerman to a strength of 3,500, he was induced to advance in a great part of his force to the false position of the Inkerman Tusk. Upon the approach of the Russian column moving up to ground on his left, where he fancied the English stood posted, he was forced to retreat in great haste with the loss of a gun; and some Russian battalions appearing in another direction, it was only by a swift movement to the rear that his troops, drawn up on the Tusk proved able to make good their escape. The 1,500 French troops disposed on Bosquet's left rear fell back behind the Home Ridge, and the cavalry, which Canrobert brought up to cover the retreat, being driven from the field by some shells, all this accession of adverse columns seemed but coalescing to end in disaster. The French troops became disconcerted, and the allies were from this cause in jeopardy. Their weakness, however, was masked by the vigor of the English defense, maintained all this while at the barrier, as well as by the might of two 18-pounders; and Gen. Dannenberg not seizing his opportunity, the despondency of the French passed away. Upon the accession of yet further reinforcements, Gen. Bosquet resumed the offensive, and with two of his battalions he not only defeated that agile Schinhinski regiment, which had once more climbed up the Kitspur, but drove it down over the aqueduct and out of the Inkerman battle-field. He also withdrew both the Seventh Leger and the Sixth of the Line from their shelter behind the Home Ridge, and again sent them forward, but they moved by the course of the post road, and here had the English to contend with them. Then the share of the French infantry in this Inkerman conflict was unaccountably brought to a close. Sixth period: While still minded to hold fast their respective positions on Mount Inkerman, both the Russians and the French now abandoned the offensive, but our people, still disputing the victory which Canrobert would thus concede to his adversaries, maintained the fight two hours longer without the aid of French infantry, passed gradually from their old attitude of aggressive defence to one of decisive attack, and at length by the united power of Lord Raglan's two 18-pounders and a small daring band of foot soldiery, put so sharp a stress on Dannenberg that, without consulting Prince Menschikoff, he determined at once to retreat. Seventh period: No pursuit worth recording took place. Gen. Dannenberg's retreat being accomplished at 8 o'clock in the evening, the action came to an end."

The Russian loss Mr. Kinglake gives at 10,729 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among these were six Generals, and if Russian grades were like ours, the number might be stated at twelve. The enemy lost altogether 256 officers, and of the thirty-four fighting battalions twelve were all but annihilated, and twelve more nearly shattered; but even in the remaining ten the losses were ruinously great. The English lost 2,337 men, of whom 597 were killed. One hundred and thirty officers were struck, thirty-nine being killed. The regiments which suffered the most were the Brigade of Guards, right wing of the twenty-first Fusiliers, and the Twentieth and Fifty-seventh Regiments. There were ten English Generals in action, and five ruinously great. The every one of these was either killed or wounded, or had horses shot under them; and, with only a single exception, the same may be said of the thirteen Colonels or other officers" commanding battalions. The French lost thirteen officers and 139 men killed, and thirty-six officers and 950 men wounded. Canrobert being wounded and a Colonel of his staff killed. No gun—Russian, English, or French—was lost, one taken from the French being recaptured.

JILTED BY A WIDOWER.

THE ESTIMATED PECUNIARY VALUE OF A BROKEN HEART IN OSWEGO COUNTY—A GAY DECEIVER OF MANY YEARS AND HIS VICTIM OF THIRTY.

The Oswego *Palladium* tells the following story about a Phœnix merchant, Phœnix maiden, and Watertown widow:

"Mr. E. G. Hutchinson is a leading merchant of the stirring village of Phœnix, Oswego County, and is reported to be worth about $100,000. He is said to be about fifty years old, and within a few years he became a widower, at the time having grown and married children, who also have offspring. It is reported that not long after the death of his wife, he began calling rather frequently on Miss Cornelia Hall, a lady aged thirty years and a neighbor of his, who is represented to be a woman of good sense and refinement, but not rich. We understand it to be claimed that when Mr. Hutchinson began calling on Miss Hall, she had various other gentlemen callers, who were in the habit of visiting her and paying her various attentions. It also is alleged that Mr. Hutchinson noticed this and, one evening, suggested to Miss Hall that he meant business, and matters to that effect, and that it might be well to drop the other gentlemen and allow him a monopoly of the business. It is alleged that she reminded him of the disparity in their ages and circumstances, but that he urged her to overlook all that, and that she said she would talk the thing over with her relatives and friends and see what they thought of it. She claims to have done so, and that they advised her to comply with Mr. Hutchinson's request, and that thereupon she dismissed all other gentlemen, and considered herself substantially under engagement. Mr. H., it is alleged, became quite devoted, and in the course of their drives about the country pointed out to Miss Hall, with pride, his several and numerous landed possessions, some of which, it is stated, the town assessors had not heard of before.

After a time, the allegation is, a widow from Watertown, about Mr. Hutchinson's age, but yet handsome and vivacious, and worth $30,000 in her own name, came to visit relations in Phœnix. One day she accompanied a lady relative to the Hutchinson store to do some shopping, and there was introduced to Mr. Hutchinson. The trading being finished, the lady relative invited Mr. Hutchinson to call some evening, which he did, and, finding the widow very engaging company, repeated the dose several times. He then seems to have become aware that there was considerable talk in the community about him and Miss Hall; at least it is alleged that he told Miss Hall so, to which she said yes, she had heard that the gossips were meddling busy about the difference in their ages, &c.; but she supposed they must talk about somebody, and it was his and her business, anyway, and she didn't feel disturbed about it unless he did. She claims that he said, Oh, he didn't care anything about it if she didn't, but he thought he'd speak about it; and, after all, wouldn't it be just as well for him to pay a little attention to some other ladies, play off a while, and so throw the gossips off the scent, and then, when they got ready, they could go off, sudden like, and surprise everybody. To this view, it is said that she replied that most of them saw it and then, it is alleged, he saw fit to pay a little attention to the Watertown widow, and all of a sudden one day Phœnix woke up and found he had married her and $30,000. Miss Hall was rather surprised, and from the subsequent proceedings it is inferred, that she felt rather hurt and damaged. At all events she has commenced a suit for breach of promise against Hutchinson, laying her damages at $15,000. This case was noticed for trial on the calendar of the Circuit Court now sitting, but was put over the term. We understand that Mr. Hutchinson claims that there was never any engagement between himself and the plaintiff in this case, and that she has no just cause of action against him."

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HOW HIS ELECTION TO THE SENATE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

After describing Mr. Johnson's uncompromising war upon the ex-Confederate Democratic leaders in Tennessee in the political campaign of 1872 and 1874, the Knoxville *Chronicle* explains the method by which his election to the United States Senate has just been achieved. It says: "The Legislature, in round numbers, was composed of seventy-eight ex-Confederates and twenty-two Union men. Politically, it was divided, ninety-two Democrats, seven Republicans and one Independent Republican. Johnson went to Nashville with the "rebel military ring" bitterly opposed to him. His supporters were in a large minority in the Legislature, and it will hardly be controverted, even now, that his chances for election were considered very poor. The people recognized the issue. In the Legislature the lines were drawn between the Union and ex-rebel element. The exceptions were, when some of the ex-Confederates represented constituents who pledged them before election to vote for Johnson. Among the people, especially in East Tennessee, the lines were not so closely drawn, for many of his supporters here were ex-Confederates. But we fairly state the case, leaving out these exceptions, when we say the issue was between those who wore the gray and those who wore the blue. Gen. Brown, Gen. Bate, Gen. Quarles, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Ewing, and Mr. Henry, were all excluded, and the dispersions sustained on the Kitspur, the number of English foot soldiers that could be mustered for the immediate defense of the Home Ridge was brought down to diminutive proportions. Third period: That immediate defense of their position, for which our people were so ill provided, became the very problem in hand. The enemy, concentrating his efforts on one settled purpose, delivered a weighty attack upon the Home Ridge, now almost denuded of English infantry, but guarded by the Seventh Leger, a battalion nine hundred strong. 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EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HOW HIS ELECTION TO THE SENATE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

After describing Mr. Johnson's uncompromising war upon the ex-Confederate Democratic leaders in Tennessee in the political campaign of 1872 and 1874, the Knoxville *Chronicle* explains the method by which his election to the United States Senate has just been achieved. It says: "The Legislature, in round numbers, was composed of seventy-eight ex-Confederates and twenty-two Union men. Politically, it was divided, ninety-two Democrats, seven Republicans and one Independent Republican. Johnson went to Nashville with the "rebel military ring" bitterly opposed to him. His supporters were in a large minority in the Legislature, and it will hardly be controverted, even now, that his chances for election were considered very poor. The people recognized the issue. In the Legislature the lines were drawn between the Union and ex-rebel element. The exceptions were, when some of the ex-Confederates represented constituents who pledged them before election to vote for Johnson. Among the people, especially in East Tennessee, the lines were not so closely drawn, for many of his supporters here were ex-Confederates. But we fairly state the case, leaving out these exceptions, when we say the issue was between those who wore the gray and those who wore the blue. Gen. Brown, Gen. Bate, Gen. Quarles, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Ewing, and Mr. Henry, were all excluded, and the dispersions sustained on the Kitspur, the number of English foot soldiers that could be mustered for the immediate defense of the Home Ridge was brought down to diminutive proportions. Third period: That immediate defense of their position, for which our people were so ill provided, became the very problem in hand. The enemy, concentrating his efforts on one settled purpose, delivered a weighty attack upon the Home Ridge, now almost denuded of English infantry, but guarded by the Seventh Leger, a battalion nine hundred strong. His advanced troops broke over the crest, obtained some signal advantage over both the English and French, and then, upon being both confronted, began to fall back; but the bulk of the assailing masses had not ceased to advance all this while, and were seen ascending the ridge. Then, with the